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HOLLAND'S POLICY ON EAST INDIAN OIL DEVELOPMENT

The Netherlands Government
Finds It Imperative to Main-
tain Considerable Control but
Denies Granting Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Netherlands Government, it was indicated yesterday, is preparing to inform the United States Government that it does not intend to give the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey a free hand or wholesale concession for the development of mineral oil resources in the Dutch East Indies.

A statement taken to be semi-official in character and declared to be "authoritative" was issued here yesterday in which it was said that The Netherlands Government intends to maintain a considerable amount of control of actual drilling operations and that "no more concessions will be given for the exploitation of oil fields, but The Netherlands East Indies Government will either itself develop the oil fields or else do so by contract with persons or private companies having previously been authorized to do so."

The situation in regard to oil in the Dutch East Indies, particularly in the Djambi fields, where a contract was recently given to the Batavia Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Company, was the subject of a sharp note delivered on April 19 to The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs by William Phillips, the American Minister to The Hague, at the request of the State Department.

Substance of American Note

In effect the American note, made public here on April 30, charged that The Netherlands Government was granting monopolistic concessions to companies a large part of the stock of which was owned by foreign capital, the reference being to British capital in the Royal Dutch Company. The note further pointed out that American interests, meaning Standard Oil, had been seeking concessions for a year prior to the recent grant to the Batavia Company on the action of the Dutch Parliament.

The statement issued here yesterday supporting the view of the Netherlands Government, declared that any company has been given monopolistic concessions in the East Indies, asserts that the government has always observed the "open door" policy but at the same time declares that "no more concessions" will be given and indicates the stringent regulations under which oil is to be developed. This attitude is in no sense a surrender to the note issued by the State Department nor does it hold out promise that the Standard Oil Company will secure wholesale concessions.

Policy Broadly Stated

Following is the statement of policy with regard to oil and mineral exploitation made on behalf of The Netherlands Government:

"The Netherlands Government have, since 1890, fully recognized the desirability of minerals and, in The Netherlands East Indies, the production of agricultural and mineral products in order that these may be brought into the reach of the world's demand. This is especially the case with regard to the production of mineral oil, which is so badly needed all over the world.

"The primary object, therefore, of the Netherlands in opening the so-called Djambi oil fields on the island of Sumatra, is to make these actively productive as soon as possible. In the matter of marketing the finished product, the more liberal policy toward the consumer is to be followed. In this connection it may be well to recall that Holland has consistently maintained an open door policy, both in the mother country and in her colonies.

"With regard to actual mining operations, The Netherlands Government has to maintain a considerable amount of control. This is imperative on account of the nature of the country where conditions are vastly different to what they are in other oil-producing countries, for instance, the United States.

Industrial Conditions

"Sumatra is a tropical island, of which the population is scarce and still in a primitive condition, especially in the parts in which the oil fields are situated. Coole labor will have to be imported, either from China or from the neighboring islands. The present Dutch mining law now provides for strict government control over the production of minerals and the Dutch East Indies archipelago. No more concessions will be given for the exploitation of oil fields, but The Netherlands East Indies Government will either itself develop the oil fields, or else do so by contract with persons or private companies having previously been authorized to do so. These companies must be incorporated either in The Netherlands or in The Netherlands East Indies. No limitation is put upon the ownership, the holding or the control of the stock of such companies. The managing and directing boards are to be Netherlands subjects or residents of The Netherlands

East Indies. Every foreigner can, shortly after arrival in the East Indies, claim residency.

"With reference to the obtaining of a contract of exploitation, it is thus seen that the regulations do not prejudice in favor of companies of Dutch ownership, as agencies or companies which derive their capital from the United States.

Monopoly Denied

"With regard to the present contract, it may be useful to point out that the decision to work the Djambi oil fields through a company in which the Dutch East Indies Government and the Bataviafeche company work together, does not in any way mean the granting of a monopoly in all the East Indies oil fields to either the Bataviafeche, or to the purely Dutch corporation which controls this latter company, the Royal Dutch. In defending the bill concerning the Djambi fields in the States-General, the Dutch Minister of the Colonies has strongly spoken against such a monopoly, and has pointed out that within a short time other oil fields of even greater importance may be opened up. The Netherlands Government has openly declared to be in favor of an open door policy, and considers that the interest which foreign capital takes in the development of the East Indies can only work toward the advancement of the colony.

"It must, moreover, not be overlooked that the Djambi contract has been the subject of negotiations with the Bataviafeche company for a considerable time. Serious offers from other quarters were only received after the contract with the Bataviafeche had been signed. Some of these offers were made a few days before the public discussion in the Second Chamber of the States General of the bill, i. e., at a time when the only chance possible was the rejection of the bill approving the Djambi contract and the subsequent holding up of the bringing into active production of these important fields until new contracts could be negotiated, signed and approved.

"There seems to be, therefore, no reason for complaint at the present moment from the side of the world consumers with regard to the oil situation in the Dutch East Indies, as the fields in question will now soon be on the point of actively contributing to the world supply."

MR. DE VALERA AND SIR J. CRAIG CONFER

Leaders of Sinn Fein and the
Ulster Unionist Party Have
Frank Discussion as to the
Future Outlook in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—It is officially announced that Sir James Craig and Eamonn de Valera met here today. Sir James has summoned an emergency meeting of the Ulster Unionist Party to meet tomorrow to discuss further the situation. The position of Ulster, it is stated, remains unchanged.

The conference was quite informal. The respective points of view of the two parties on the Irish situation were interchanged and there was a frank discussion on the outlook for the future.

Police Drawn Into Ambush

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—In killing a sergeant and seven constables in an ambush yesterday near Rathmore, County Kerry, the republican forces employed a ruse. It was officially stated today. They killed a man named Sullivan, placed him in the road and then telephoned to the police to come.

The police patrol sent to the place was attacked by the Republicans, the statement said. Mr. Sullivan bore a label designating him as a spy and an informer, which the authorities declare was untrue. He received a small War Office pension for the loss of a son in the war.

Shots in Belfast

BELFAST, Ireland (Thursday).—Two shots were fired as the Rev. William Maguire, former vice-president of the Methodist Church in Ireland, and his son-in-law, the Rev. Frank Mettrick, were leaving the headquarters of the North Belfast Mission last evening. The Rev. Mr. Mettrick received a wound, while a passer-by was wounded by fragments of glass as the second bullet passed through a glass panel at the side-door of the mission.

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS HONORED

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Rear Admiral Sims will sail on the steamer Cedric from New York on May 14 to receive a degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge University, England. It has been learned here. The honor will be conferred on him on May 31 in recognition of his services to humanity. His trip abroad, on which Mrs. Sims will accompany him, will prevent his attendance at the June 1 graduation exercises at the Naval War College here, of which he is president.

ENVOY TO SALVADOR CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The nomination of Montgomery Schuyler, of New York, to be Minister to Salvador, has been confirmed by the Senate.

ALLIES ASK AID OF UNITED STATES

Washington Is Invited to Take
Part in Meetings of Repara-
tions Board, Supreme Council
and Ambassadors Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Government has been asked by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, to participate in the councils of the Allies, it was learned here last evening. It is understood that this applies to the Supreme Council, the Ambassadors Council and the Reparations Commission, although the terms were not made public.

Late in the day it was said that no answer to this invitation had been sent but that the President and the Secretary of State were considering it. This request calls on the United States to state definitely to what extent and how practically she will stand with the Allies in solving the difficult problems that are confronting them today.

Ever since this Administration came into power the cardinal fundamental that the United States would have no part in the political questions of Europe, but was interested only to the extent of the economic stake which it had in their settlement, has been emphasized. How these two parts of the readjustment problem were to be kept separate and independent has become constantly more perplexing.

A Counter-Note

Mr. Hughes, in his note on mandates sent to the allied powers early in April, struck the note of America's insistence on a voice in the disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany because of her participation in the war, and specifically declared that her non-participation in the Versailles Treaty by no means invalidated her rights. This was a notification to the powers of America's position in regard to the post-war settlements. France and Italy announced that they would support the United States in its contention, but there has been an intimation that back of the courteous assurances of the diplomatic communications there were reserves, perfectly understood by the United States Government.

So far as is known, Great Britain and Japan counseled no answer. Now the Allies, before answering the United States Government, have sent a counter-note, saying in effect, if you are going to have a voice in disposing of certain questions, so as to insure the protection of American rights, we ask you to come into the councils with the Allies and say how they are to be safeguarded and what is to be done for the common protection of all the nations that fought against the central powers. The United States is being asked, in spite of the fact that she did not ratify the Versailles Treaty, to state her position in conference with the Allies, on other questions, as clearly as she did on mandates.

It has been admitted by the government that, while entangling alliances were to be shunned, when a question at issue affected this country "vitality enough" it would not be silent. But it is not committed to a program of speaking in conference.

In a way the question that has been raised by the request of the Allies is an embarrassing one for the United States. Even if the government considers it desirable to cooperate with the Allies, can it do so without a ratification of the Treaty? It has not been represented in the Supreme Council of all the Allies and could not be, it is generally believed, perhaps by an observer, until after the signing of the Treaty. There was an American representative on the Ambassadors Council until late in the Wilson Administration, and there is still an unofficial representative on the Reparations Commission, Roland W. Boyden. Of course, he is without power, and his only duty is to keep this government informed of the progress of events.

Note May Be Timely

While no decision has been reached or at least announced thus far by the Department of State with regard to the allied invitation for American representation on various bodies dealing with post-war problems, there is a strong feeling in Washington tonight that the invitation would not have come at this time unless the allied powers had some indication that it would be timely and proper.

While the Department of State is primarily concerned with American rights and projects them into the foreground at all times, it is becoming apparent that these rights cannot be finally defined and determined without definition all along the line. That is, they can only be settled in conjunction with a world settlement.

For this reason it is taken that the time must come when the United States will have to sit round the table with the nations concerned in the settlement. It is not a question of reparations alone. There are many major questions, like mandates, affecting the United States, and if the allied powers have decided to reopen them and revise decisions already reached, to which this country has demurred, there is nothing, it is stated, more reasonable than that the United States should sit in the new discussions.

NEWS SUMMARY

The position of the Netherlands Government in respect to exploitation of oil fields in the island of Sumatra is outlined in a statement given out yesterday in Washington in behalf of that government. The Netherlands, it is declared, has always maintained an open door policy. With regard to actual drilling operations, the government finds it imperative to maintain a considerable amount of control, on account of the nature of the country. No more concessions will be given, but the Netherlands East Indies Government will either develop the fields itself or do so by contract. Companies contracted with must be incorporated in the Netherlands or the Dutch East Indies, and the managing boards must be composed of Dutch subjects or residents of the Dutch East Indies; but any foreigner may claim residence soon after arrival, and there is no limitation on the ownership, holding or control of stock. It is insisted the contract with the Bataviafeche Company dealing with the Djambi fields does not constitute a monopoly over all East Indian oil fields.

Acting in behalf of the Allies, the British Ambassador at Washington has delivered a note asking the United States to participate in the meetings of the Reparations Commission, the Supreme Council, and the Ambassadors Council. The United States has the request under consideration.

Indication that the President of the United States will call an international conference on reduction of armaments was given yesterday in a statement by Senator Poindexter, acting chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. The Senator also made it clear that the President does not desire a declaration by Congress on the subject, which might be regarded as an infringement on the President's constitutional prerogative. In spite of the Senate leader's determination to prevent congressional action on disarmament, Senator Borah says that he will fight to have his resolution adopted, and that he can count on Republican votes as well as those of the Democrats. If his confidence is well founded, the vote will be close.

Section 1, which is really the backbone of the measure, has been amended to read as follows:

"Any person who shall print, publish, sell, distribute or circulate, in the territory of Hawaii, any written or printed articles or matter, in any form or language, which shall advocate or incite to the commission of any act of violence, such as sabotage, incendiarism, sedition, anarchy, rioting or breach of the peace, or which shall directly or indirectly advocate or incite the use or exercise of force, fear, intimidation, threats, ostracism or blackmail, for the purpose of restraining or coercing or intimidating any person from freely engaging in lawful business or employment or the enjoyment of rights of liberty or property, or which by deliberate misrepresentation shall be designed or intended to create or have the effect of creating distrust or dissension between peoples of different races or between citizens and aliens, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon the first conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisoned not more than one year, and upon a second conviction for again violating this section within five years of the first conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5000 or by imprisonment of not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Copy of Publication to Be Filed

The measure has also been amended to provide that only those persons who publish newspapers or other matter in a foreign language shall file a full and true copy of each publication in the office of the Attorney-General of Hawaii.

There shall be filed in the office of the Attorney-General, sworn to by the writer or publisher, full and correct translations of any matter published in a foreign language relating or referring to the United States Government.

The Germans have been given six days in which to meet the council's demands, in default of which Germany must submit to occupation of the Ruhr Valley by allied forces until such time as the demands have been completely fulfilled. The demands, which are outlined in a statement issued by the council yesterday comprise fulfillment of the Treaty terms regarding disarmament, trial of criminals, and the acceptance of a system of bond issues, levies on exports and other means whereby the total obligations for reparations may be met, the financial scheme to be worked under the supervision of a new body to be known as the Committee of Guarantees, which the United States has been invited to nominate a representative.

Meanwhile there is a general feeling in France that Germany will give way and accept the terms. Mr. Briand the Premier, who was due to reach Paris again last night in the midst of the Napoleon celebrations, is regarded as having scored a notable success having brought the negotiations to a point where France will either occupy the Ruhr region, as many Frenchmen are only too anxious to do, or receive full reparations, which should be a satisfactory alternative.

The British Premier's account of the allied conference and the ultimatum was listened to in the House of Commons during the day. Mr. Lloyd George said the allied plan was fair and workable and would produce results.

In Germany, where efforts are being made to form a new cabinet, the opinion is gaining strength that the next government will accept the allied terms. Meanwhile the situation in Upper Silesia continues to give concern. It is becoming more clear, according to Berlin messages, that the Polish Government is supporting the armed Polish bands who are attempting to seize certain vital districts by force of arms.

The interesting announcement comes from Dublin that Sir James Craig, the Ulster Unionist leader, met Eamonn de Valera, prime mover of the Sinn Fein campaign, in a conference yesterday. It was an informal conversation and may portend important developments.

CONTROL PROPOSED OF HAWAIIAN PRESS

Object Is to Prevent Publication
of Articles Contrary to Public
Welfare—Foreign Language
Papers Aimed at Mainly

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Control of the foreign language press, in a milder form than was at first planned, has been proposed by the House of Representatives of the territorial Legislature in recommending amendments to a bill introduced in the Senate.

Commenting upon the measure generally, and the changes that have been made in it, the House Judiciary Committee, says in its report: "The amendments made and the additions proposed are those which, it is believed, will meet with the approbation of the House. The terms 'safety first' and 'America first' have been in the minds of the members of this committee during the deliberations on this measure. There are times when patience ceases to be a virtue, in communities as well as with individuals. Protection to the people will be had when this bill becomes law."

The House Judiciary Committee has recommended the deletion of that section of the bill providing for the licensing of newspapers. This deletion changes the title of the measure to read as follows: "An act to prohibit the publication, circulation or distribution of articles or matter of a nature contrary to the public welfare, and to provide regulations and penalties."

Fine or Imprisonment, or Both

Section 1, which is really the backbone of the measure, has been amended to read as follows:

"Any person who shall print, publish, sell, distribute or circulate, in the territory of Hawaii, any written or printed articles or matter, in any form or language, which shall advocate or incite to the commission of any act of violence, such as sabotage, incendiarism, sedition, anarchy, rioting or breach of the peace, or which shall directly or indirectly advocate or incite the use or exercise of force, fear, intimidation, threats, ostracism or blackmail, for the purpose of restraining or coercing or intimidating any person from freely engaging in lawful business or employment or the enjoyment of rights of liberty or property, or which by deliberate misrepresentation shall be designed or intended to create or have the effect of creating distrust or dissension between peoples of different races or between citizens and aliens, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon the first conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisoned not more than one year, and upon a second conviction for again violating this section within five years of the first conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5000 or by imprisonment of not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment."

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SUPREME COUNCIL HANDS GERMANY ALLIED ULTIMATUM

Reparations Commission Will
Also Present Germany With
Demand for Payment and
the Guarantees Required

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Exactly half an hour after the allied statesmen had left No. 10 Downing Street this morning, Dr. Frederick Sthamer, the German Ambassador to the Court of St. James, called on the Premier and received the six-days ultimatum for dispatch to Berlin. Signatures were appended to the ultimatum last night and the Supreme Council met again at No. 10 Downing Street this morning to complete the process of signing the various other documents prepared and completed during the night by members of the Reparations Commission and by the various experts. The French delegates then proceeded direct to Victoria railway station and took their departure for Paris.

The text of the ultimatum was embodied in the protocol which the Reparations Commission will present to the German representatives in Paris tonight, along with the schedule of methods and times at which payment is required and the nature of the guarantees, with other documents. The text of the ultimatum is as follows:

Text of Ultimatum

"The allied powers, taking note of the fact that despite the successive concessions made by the Allies since the signature of the Treaty of Versailles, and despite the warning and sanctions agreed upon at Spa and Paris, as well as of the sanctions announced at London and since applied, the German Government is still in default in fulfillment of the obligations incumbent upon it under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles as regards:

"1. Disarmament.

"2. The payment due May 1, 1921, under Article 235 of the Treaty, which the Reparations Commission already has called upon it to make at this date.

"3. The trial of war criminals, as further provided for by the allied notes of February 13 and May 7, 1920.

"4. Certain other important respects, notably those which arise under Articles 284 to 287, 289, 273, 321, 322 and 323 of the Treaty.

"Decide:

"(A) To proceed from today with all necessary preliminary measures for the occupation of the Ruhr Valley by allied troops on the Rhine under the conditions laid down.

"(B) In accordance with Article 235 of the Versailles Treaty, to invite the allied Reparations Commission to notify the German Government without delay of the time and methods for the discharge by Germany of her debt, and to announce its decision on this point to the German Government by May 7, at the latest.

Decision Demanded

"(C)—To summon the German Government to declare categorically within six days after receiving the above decision its determination:

"(1)—To execute without reservation or condition its obligations as defined by the Reparations Commission.

"(2)—To accept and realize without reservation or condition in regard to its obligations the guarantees prescribed by the Reparations Commission.

"(3)—To execute without reservation or delay measures concerning military, naval and aerial disarmament of which Germany was notified by the allied nations in their note of January 29; those measures in the execution of which they have so far failed to comply with are to be completed immediately and the remainder on a date still to be fixed.

"(4) To proceed without reservation or delay to the trial of war criminals, and also with other parts of the Versailles Treaty which have not as yet been fulfilled.

"(D) To proceed on May 12 with the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, and to undertake all other military and naval measures, should the German Government fail to comply with the foregoing conditions. This occupation will last as long as Germany continues her failure to fulfill the conditions laid down.

Signed: Henry Jasper; A. Briand; D. Lloyd George; C. Sforza; Hayashi. London, May 5, 1921.

The schedule of payments states that the Reparations Commission has, in accordance with article 233 of the Versailles Treaty, fixed the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation of Germany for reparation under articles 231, 232 and 233 of the Treaty. This determination is without prejudice to the duty of Germany to make restitution under article 238 or to other obligations under the Treaty.

Dates of Payment

1. Provides that Germany will pay 132,000,000,000 gold marks, less the amount already paid on account of reparation, along with sums which may from time to time be credited to Germany in respect of state properties in the ceded territory, as well as any sums received from other enemy or former enemy powers, in respect of which the commission may decide that

credits should be given to Germany, plus the amount of the Belgian debt to the Allies.

2. Provides that Germany shall create and deliver to the commission, bonds for the amount of 12,000,000,000 gold marks at latest on July 1, 1921 and an annual payment each year from May 1, 1921, equal to 6 per cent of the nominal value of the issued bonds, out of which interest at 5 per cent per annum will be paid half yearly, and the balance to a sinking fund for the redemption of bonds by annual drawings at par; these bonds to be known as series A.

Interest on Bonds

A further amount of 35,000,000,000 gold marks in bonds to be delivered at latest on November 1, 1921, with the same provision for interest and sinking fund; these bonds to be known as series B. Bonds for 32,000,000,000 gold marks, subject to such subsequent adjustment by the creation or cancellation of bonds as may be required in paragraph one, these bonds to be delivered to the Reparations Commission without coupons attached at the latest on November 1, 1921.

They shall be issued by the commission as, and when, it is satisfied that the payments which Germany undertakes to make are sufficient to provide for the payment of interest and sinking fund on such bonds. Interest and sinking fund as before shall be paid on bonds outstanding at any time; these bonds to be known as series C.

Bonds to Be Tax Free

3. Provides that bonds in article two shall be signed German Government bearer bonds, free of all German taxes and charges of every description, present or future, subject to the provisions of articles 248 and 251 of the Versailles Treaty; these bonds shall be secured on the whole of the assets and revenues of the German Empire and the German States. The service of the bonds of series A, B and C shall be a first, second and third charge, respectively, on said assets and revenues.

4. Provides for the annual payment of the sum of 2,000,000,000 gold marks, 25 per cent on the value of exports, commencing from May 1, 1921, or alternatively an equivalent amount as fixed in accordance with any other index proposed by Germany and accepted by the Commission, along with a further sum equivalent to 1 per cent of the value of her exports, as defined above.

Provision is made, in the event of Germany having discharged all her obligations under this schedule, of reducing the amount required in any year to meet the interest and sinking fund on bonds then outstanding. Payments are to be quarterly, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5, which provides for Germany paying within 25 days 1,000,000,000 gold marks in gold, or approved foreign bills, or in drafts at three months on the German treasury, indorsed by approved German banks and payable in London, Paris, New York or any other place designated by the Reparations Commission.

Quarterly Installments

These payments will be treated as the two first quarterly installments of the sum of 2,000,000,000 gold marks, provided in Article 4.

6. Provides for the establishment of a special subcommittee to be called the Committee of Guarantees, in accordance with paragraph 12, D, annex two, of the Treaty as amended. This committee will consist of representatives of the allied powers now represented on the Reparations Commission, including a representative of the United States of America, in event of that government desiring to make the appointment. The committee shall comprise not more than three representatives of the nationals of the powers, when a sufficient portion of the bonds to be issued is held by the nationals of such powers to justify their representation on the Committee of Guarantees.

7. States that the Committee of Guarantees is charged with the duty of securing the application of Articles 241 and 248 of the Versailles Treaty. It shall supervise the application of funds assigned as security for payments to be made by Germany under paragraph 4.

Proceeds of Taxes

The funds so assigned shall be:

(a) Proceeds of all German maritime and land customs and duties, in particular the proceeds of all import and export duties.

(b) Proceeds of a levy of 25 per cent on the value of all exports from Germany, except exports on which a levy of not less than 25 per cent is applied under the legislation referred to in article nine.

(c) Proceeds of such direct or indirect taxes or any other funds proposed by the German Government and accepted by the committee, in addition to or in substitution for the funds specified in (a) or (b).

The committee shall be charged with verifying and, if necessary, correcting the amount declared by the German Government as the value of German exports.

Payment of Work Done

8. Says Germany shall take every necessary measure of legislative and administrative action to facilitate the operation of the German Reparation Recovery Act of 1921, in force in the United Kingdom or of similar legislation enacted by an allied power while such legislation remains in force. Payments under such legislation shall be credited to Germany and the German Government shall pay the equivalent in German currency to the export.

10. Provides that payment of all services rendered, of deliveries in kind, and of receipts under article nine shall be made to the Reparations Commission by the allied power receiving the same in cash or current coupons within one month of the receipt thereof, and shall be credited to Germany on account of payment to be made by her under article four.

11. The sum payable in the form of 1 per cent of the exports and surplus receipts under the 25 per cent payment on exports, not required for the payment of interest and sinking fund on bonds outstanding in that year, shall be accumulated and applied so far as they will extend, in paying simple interest, not exceeding 2 1/2 per cent per annum from May, 1921 to May, 1925, and thereafter at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent on the balance of the debt not covered by the bonds then issued. No interest thereon shall be payable otherwise.

12. Provides that the present schedule does not modify the provisions securing the execution of the Versailles Treaty applicable to the stipulation of the present schedule.

PREMIER EXPLAINS REASON FOR ACTION

British Parliament Told There Were Indications Germany Had Not Intended to Carry Out Her Obligations to Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Describing the conference of the Allies as the most momentous and important in the long series, Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons today, gave an account of the deliberations of the Supreme Council and the position of Germany. Germany was in default in execution of the Treaty of Versailles on disarmament, the trials of prisoners, reparations, and four or five other clauses, which had not attracted much attention, but were of considerable importance.

The Allies had shown considerable forbearance when Germany had shown she was doing her best to meet the demands of the Treaty, but there were conditions over which she had no control, which made it difficult. The Allies had made concessions and had extended the time, and generally had made it easier for Germany to meet her difficulties. In no case had the Allies been unduly harsh. They regarded disarmament as a fundamental question. In some respects Germany's compliance with that part of the Treaty had been highly satisfactory, in others very unsatisfactory.

Too Many Machine Guns

The surrender and destruction of her great guns was considered most satisfactory, although it was not completed. There were 500 to 600 guns to be surrendered, but 31,500 guns, great and small, had been surrendered. In addition 6000 guns in various stages of construction had been surrendered and mostly destroyed. A total of 33,000,000 shells of all sizes should be surrendered and 406,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 78,135 machine guns and 3,600,000 rifles. The surrender of aeroplanes had been satisfactory. The regular army had been reduced to 100,000. There were still too many machine guns and rifles unsundered and regular military organizations were still in existence.

Germany was to pay £1,000,000,000 in cash and kind by May 1. She had paid at the outside £400,000,000. The Allies had been driven to strong action, not merely because of Germany's default, but owing to her attitude. There were indications that she did not intend to carry out her obligations. She was making excuses, not merely for delay, but for avoidance. She began to challenge her responsibility under the new scheme, which the Prime Minister read in detail. Germany's liability, he said, would vary according to her capacity to discharge it.

Reference to Coal

His reference to the demand in kind, by means of coal, was received with cheers. This was coal in place of the French mines destroyed, explained the Prime Minister. The plan was fair and workable and the Allies believed it would produce the necessary results. Germany had a lighter national debt than Britain, and it was not an unfair burden to place on her. The Allies had been fair and considerate. Burdens still remained on the Allies arising out of the war in the shape of the devastated regions of France and pensions and other charges on this country. When they talked about compelling Germany to pay, it was merely compelling the Germans to face the disagreeable facts, who would not do it unless the alternative was more disagreeable. The Allies had said: "Unless you do it, this is what will happen." It was a good thing for the German people to be brought up sharply, and to be told firmly that unless they accepted the terms the Allies must not and would make them do so.

Speaking of the importance of the Ruhr Valley, the Prime Minister said that before the war it had the largest coal field of any country and the largest output of any in the world. Two-thirds of the whole of Germany's iron and steel production were in this valley. There were some critics who thought that the Allies had gone too far. He did not think so. They wanted fair play but they were entitled to demand that the nation which had wrought the devastation should do her utmost to repay it.

mand that the nation which had wrought the devastation should do her utmost to repay it.

France Approves

Satisfaction Expressed That Definite Allied Agreement Has Been Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless, PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. Briand arrives in Paris tonight. It is not sought to hide the fact that a happy solution has been reached only after a stormy passage, but the satisfaction of having reached a definite agreement is generally shared. The accord of London obliges Germany to accede to the allied terms, or permits France with her Allies to occupy the Ruhr district. All preliminary measures are officially consecrated by the accord.

There is a feeling that Germany will probably give way and France will have gained a specific agreement, made definite conditions of payment and obtained a better control of Germany's resources. Surely this success, it is held, amply compensates for the possible non-occupation of the Ruhr area on which certain politicians, believing it to be the only way, had set their hearts. The chances appear to be that Mr. Briand will be widely approved for having done the best in a difficult situation.

No Annexation

The publicist, Leon Bailly, dismisses scornfully the suggestion that the annexation of the Ruhr area was ever in anybody's mind. Such a policy would have cost 30 years' effort and 100,000,000,000 francs. What France wants is effectively to reannex the ruined provinces of the north, in which work has had to be suspended because France is unable to get advances from Germany.

The occupation of Westphalia was always regarded as a method of making Germany pay. According to Mr. Bailly, Paris only receives semi-satisfaction from London. Even in the event of the occupation, the Ruhr district will not remain permanent pledge in allied hands, but will be used to obtain the surrender of Germany. Thus it may be abandoned in a few weeks or a few months.

Energetic Attitude Praised

As this moment the councils generous are being held in each department of France and almost without exception these departmental gatherings approve the energetic attitude of Mr. Briand and all the measures taken to obtain the application of the integral treaty. Warm resolutions are being passed in all parts of the country. Only in one instance did the general council of Indre do otherwise. This exceptional assembly condemned the present Chamber of Deputies for incompetence and incoherence, and demanded its dissolution.

Germany May Accept Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The downfall of the German Cabinet is held to be directly due to the United States' note of refusal. No regret was expressed here today. President Ebert received various party leaders this morning and negotiations for the formation of a new ministry are already in progress. The opinion is growing that a new cabinet to avoid the occupation of the Ruhr area will accept the entente's terms.

FRANCE HONORS HER FORMER EMPEROR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless, PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Napoleonic centenary was celebrated today in Paris and in other parts of France. Following a religious service at Notre Dame Cathedral yesterday, at which the State was represented, there was this morning a military parade under the Arc de Triomphe.

Immense crowds witnessed the spectacle. French marshals and ministers, prefects and officials, with ambassadors and other representatives of foreign countries, awaited the arrival of President Millerand. Louis Bartholin, the War Minister, in his address declared that Napoleon was not the monopoly of a party, but, after 100 years, could receive the homage of all. His legislative and administrative work was praised—it is upon the foundation of the Napoleonic institutions that present day France has been built.

Many other ceremonies took place. The only dissentient voices raised by those of the Radicals, who hold to Republican ideas, and Socialists, who denounce the proceedings as having political significance. Their feeble protests are unheeded and practically the whole of France joins in the celebrations.

CENSORSHIP BILL EXPECTED TO PASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from BOSTON, Massachusetts—Enactment into law of a bill to create censorship of the motion picture films shown in the state is felt to be practically assured with the unanimous report in its favor by the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature. A similar report came from the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, which originally had the bill. The measure provides for vesting the power of previewing of films and censorship, if necessary, in the hands of the Department of Public Welfare, assures support of the new responsibility of the department by taxes for previewing, and provides machinery for punishing offenses and for appeal from the decisions of the commission. It is expected that, in view of the state-wide support of the bill and the success of the regulatory measure of 1920, which was thrown out on the plea of unconstitutionality, the measure will pass the Legislature.

NEGROES PRESENT PLEA FOR BALLOT

Attempt to Head Off Alleged Effort to Deprive Them of Franchise Right in Framing New Louisiana Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Baton Rouge, Louisiana—In the face of what is developing into a determined effort to prevent the Negroes of Louisiana from voting under the new Constitution, a large delegation of colored men, headed by R. H. Jones, Methodist bishop of Louisiana, and Walter Cohen, a Republican Party leader among the Negroes, appeared before the suffrage and elections committee of the constitutional convention, now in session here, and made a plea for the ballot, on the basis of educational and property qualifications, and for better education for the race. Bishop Jones, in his address to the committee, said, in part:

"We come to plead the suffrage plank which shall find a place in the new Constitution of Louisiana shall be applicable and shall be applied to all alike. We believe in an intelligent electorate, and, in spite of the handicap which is naturally ours, because of the poverty in our ranks and the large percentage of ignorance in our race, we subscribe to the principle of intelligent suffrage, asking neither special favors because of our handicap, nor special consideration because of our poverty."

"We ask for the ballot on educational and property qualifications; we are satisfied with those qualifications, but we do not look with favor on the 'understand' clause, which is a two-edged sword, and will cut both ways—against the whites as well as against the blacks."

The "understand" clause, mentioned by Bishop Jones, was compiled by Judge Philip S. Fugh of Acadia, Louisiana, who is one of the leaders of the forces attempting to prevent permanently the voting of the Negroes in Louisiana. It reads:

"He or she shall be able to read any section of the Constitution of this State, or he or she shall be able to understand the same when read to him or her or to give a reasonable interpretation thereof."

The Negroes claim, and with them stand a considerable number of whites, that this clause not only will bar the average Negro, even though he be able to read and write and be possessed of considerable property, but also will eliminate a large number of whites in the interior parishes.

After explaining the opposition to this "understand" clause, Bishop Jones continued:

"We desire the ballot because it means protection and progress, and it is held by some the American citizenship and the ballot are inseparable. We base our plea upon our numbers. Forty-two per cent of the population of the entire State of Louisiana is Negro. Not that all would vote, under any sort of constitutional provision, even though it were liberally interpreted in our favor, but that there should be a total disfranchisement of 700,000 human beings who occupy such a place as we do in the industrial, agricultural, commercial and domestic life of the State should not be possible in this day of progress and democracy."

"We base our plea upon our aggregate wealth. During the past year the Negroes have been operating 58,160 farms, of a total of 2,348,048 acres, of which 1,466,807 acres are improved and producing \$150,000,000 worth of crops every year. We own and operate four state-wide benefit life insurance businesses making a total annual collection in premiums of more than \$750,000. Fully 90 per cent of male adult Negroes, and 75 per cent of female adult Negroes are occupied with regular, gainful occupations."

"We have one state business league, and are engaged in more than 70 different kinds of business enterprises outside of farming. We have six colleges of our own in the State of Louisiana, with 20 agricultural, industrial and manual training schools, and a number of primary and denominational schools, as well as 12 farm demonstration agents. And these figures do not include the public schools for Negroes, nor the attendance at them."

DROP IN SALT POLLOCK PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from EASTPORT, Maine—An excellent example of prices getting back to pre-war levels is shown in the value of salt pollock, which brought as high as \$10 and \$12 per quintal two years ago. Now the "soaked" pollock, which are not of quite as good quality as prime, slack-salted or English cured fish, are selling at around \$3.50 per quintal, the better grade having been already absorbed by the market.

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CRISIS CONTINUES IN UPPER SILESIA

Polish Government Supporting Operations of Polish Bands, According to Berlin Messages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The situation in Upper Silesia continues to be the occasion for uneasiness here, it being more clear now, on reliable information, that the Polish Government, in spite of its protests on the point, is behind the armed Polish bands who are attempting to seize that vital territory in defiance of the plebiscite result, and before the entente's decision as to its future is announced.

Wojciech Korfanty, chief Polish agitator, issued a proclamation last night in which he announced himself civil and military governor of Upper Silesia and called on the Polish population to throw off finally the century old Prussian yoke. It is estimated that the armed Polish bands number 50,000 troops. A fierce attempt was made last night to occupy the entire industrial triangle, but happily failed, owing to the resolute stand of the allied troops. The behavior of the Italian troops in the Pless district is specially praiseworthy, although unfortunately, according to latest reports, they suffered somewhat severe casualties.

A great manifestation celebrating the so-called Polish triumphs in Upper Silesia took place yesterday in Warsaw, and Polish newspapers declare the Poles will never surrender territory which the heroes have now seized in Upper Silesia.

The real issue in this case is the wages of man versus the wages of money, and the time has come for the people of this country to know and understand that the wages of men will never go back to pre-war poverty levels."

LEGION SEEKS FACTS IN RODIEK CASE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Honolulu Post No. 1 of the American Legion has launched a movement to ascertain how former President Woodrow Wilson came to restore civil rights to Georg Rodiek, former German consul at Honolulu. An investigation of the circumstances surrounding the restoration of civil rights to Mr. Rodiek is being made by the national executive committee of the Legion at the request of the local post.

Georg Rodiek, although a naturalized American citizen, while living in Honolulu before the United States entered the war, served as German consul here, and in this connection took an active part in a German move to foment a revolution in India. He was charged by United States federal officials with having given financial and other assistance to Fred Jensen's schooner *Maverick*, which was chartered to carry a cargo of arms and ammunition from a Mexican port to Java, which was to be the base of operations for the proposed uprising in India.

The schooner put in at Hilo for supplies and provisions, and while it was there Mr. Rodiek gave assistance to the vessel, according to a complaint sworn to by federal officials at San Francisco. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$10,000. Since his conviction he has been living at San Francisco. It is reported here that one or two Honolulu men of prominence were instrumental in presenting his case to President Wilson, and the local post of the Legion desires to know their identity.

Crowning a Heavy Dinner

—By Mrs. Knox
A FRIEND asked me the other day what was the most appropriate and pleasing dessert to serve with corned beef and cabbage, or any heavy dinner. This sounds like a very simple question, but think it over, and you will find it is not so easy to answer as you thought. Corned beef and cabbage are very heavy, and therefore you want a light dessert in contrast—and one that is neither too sweet nor insipid.

I suggested to her the dessert given here, which I am sure you too will find most delightful with either corned beef and cabbage or any other heavy meat dinner. Try it and see if you do not agree with me.

Snow Pudding

1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 cup cold water
1 cup boiling water
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup lemon juice
Whites of two eggs

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Dissolve in boiling water, add sugar, lemon juice and grated rind of one lemon; strain, and set aside to cool; occasionally stir mixture, and when quite thick, beat with wire spoon or whisk until frothy; add whites of eggs beaten stiff, and continue beating until stiff enough to hold its shape. Chill and serve with boiled custard. A dash of salt will be prepared by coloring half the mixture red.

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Mrs. Charles B. Knox
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Wherever a recipe calls for gelatine—think of **KNOX**

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ALLIES FORCED TO RETIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—

The Polish movement in Upper Silesia is hourly assuming a more menacing aspect. Wojciech Korfanty, the Polish leader, now describes himself as commander-in-chief and today issued a proclamation summoning the population to drive the Germans and allied intruders alike out of the country. Speaking before a hastily summoned meeting of the Reichstag Foreign Affairs Committee this morning, Dr. Walter Simons described the situation as highly critical, adding that the Poles were blowing up the Oder River bridges and that the allied troops had been compelled to withdraw.

COMET SEEN AT SMITH

NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts—Pons-Winnecke, the comet, was seen through the 11-inch equatorial telescope at Smith College, in the constellation Hercules. This comet is

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"I never knew you had a sporting goods section," said a man last week.

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RHODE ISLAND DRY LAW IS FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—

"But for the action of a few individuals, who happened to be so placed as to be able to block temporarily the will of the people, the State would have already passed legislation to assist the federal government in carrying out the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment," said Herbert M. Sherwood, a member of the Rhode Island Senate, in an address at observances of Rhode Island Independence Day. "Undoubtedly at the next session of the Assembly," continued Senator Sherwood, "Rhode Island will enact a law to enforce prohibition and lend its aid in the maintenance of respect for the supreme law of the land."

Senator Sherwood was one of the leading supporters of the enforcement measure and his attitude with that of others in the Senate gave assurance of its passage in the upper branch. Both the House and Senate backers of the bill declared that the liquor interests found it was certain to pass with a big majority in each branch and urged its blocking on the last day of the session by a "confidential ballot" in the committee. The Republicans, with leaders in both houses, were pledged to support the measure.

MOTION PICTURE BILL VETOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, LINCOLN, Nebraska—Gov. S. R. McKelvie has vetoed a bill in the last hours of the state Legislature, providing for a board of review for motion pictures shown within the State. He said that the bill was an invasion of the constitutional guarantee of freely speaking and writing, and would ultimately lead to censorship of the press. He expressed confidence that the abuses will be removed by the producers, and that public opinion will control the situation.

PERSONALLY Managed by Robert D. Blackman, who has made for himself and the

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Hotel San Remo

offers many attractive features.

Directly opposite and overlooking beautiful Central Park, The San Remo occupies the entire block from 74th to 75th Streets on Central Park West.

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Mr. Blackman has recently taken over the management of The San Remo. His personal attention insures the same courteous service and good meals that have made The Belleclaire famous.

The rooms are bright and cheerful with morning or afternoon sun, depending upon their location. Convenient to the theatre, business and shopping districts, The San Remo is ideal for the hotel guest, the family on an extended visit or the business man on a trying trip.

For rates or any information, wire, write or phone

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The Odd Man

His odd man, lady!
Every man is odd!

Captain Mac

He was a man whom I might have chanced to meet in any port in any quarter of the globe, for he seemed to know them all. But, in fact, our meeting place was a certain little hotel town, where he had come to an anchor several years before. At that time he was shore captain in the service of the great shipping and trading company which had made the port and was virtually its ruler. There an incident of travel had ordained that I should remain for a few days, during which we were inmates of the same queer little boarding house. I was the only passing visitor in this establishment, my fellow guests being more or less fixtures, mostly young Englishmen or Americans, whom business of one kind or another had drawn to the spot. It was a sort of informal family party, of which Captain Mac—I call him by the affectionate diminutive in common use among his friends and acquaintances—by virtue of his long standing, was tacitly recognized as head.

He was a short, stocky man, with a thick crop of hair, tawny in color, like a lion's mane. He had a large, clean-shaven, wrinkled face, with a big mouth and heavy eyebrows, beneath which he wore an enormous pair of gold-rimmed spectacles—a face serious and rather solid in repose, but animated by a sly drollery when anything happened to tickle his sense of humor. His nationality asserted itself the moment he opened his lips; half a century of seafaring in all climates and among men of all races had not in the smallest degree impaired his Scottish accent. He talked slowly in a trailing, melancholy voice, but now and again a delightful chuckle would break in upon the monotonous current of his speech, like a sudden gleam of sunlight on a sluggish stream. He had a trick of concluding his sentences with an "eh?" rather fancy, for the sake of emphasis than in order to give them the form of a question.

This much I found out before I had any conversation with him, and also that he was an insatiable but kindly gossip, immensely interested in everything, down to the most minute details, that occurred within the limits of his little circle. The moment he moved, stretched at length in a big hammock, chair during his intervals of leisure, he was always ready for a chat with his fellow boarders or with his jolly, half-caste hostess. When none of these was at hand, he would indulge in a monologue, uttered in plaintive, caressing tones, and addressed to one or other of the pets of the household, a handsome green parrot and a large bound.

It was not long before we fell into talk and I quickly learned the outline of his story. He was a Highlander, born of farming stock, but the call of the sea had come to him when a boy. Those were the days when the great sailing ships still held their own. It was on them that he had learned his trade, and his mournful voice became a shade more melancholy when he spoke of the passing of the old order. He had performed nearly all the roles that are open to a man who had business in great waters. Apprentice, mate, commander, supercargo, pilot, shore captain—he had been each of these in turn. He had once even, for a term of three years, gone back to his old home; but farming was "too hard work," he said, with a demure half smile, the truth of the matter being, doubtless, that the love of the sea was still in his heart.

So far he had appeared to me in the light of a type rather than of an individual, the born sailor, a modern Ulysses, learned in all the lore of the sea. But presently I got a glimpse of the man himself. He was an author, it seemed, had already published one highly technical treatise on some obscure nautical problem, and was now engaged on another of a like kind. They would bring him no return to money, he told me, but went on to add, with an air of simple and quiet assurance, that they would prove "useful." I think that, looking into the future, he had some such picture in his thought: Two ancient sea dogs, men like himself, are talking "shop," and a point arises on which their opinions are at variance: "Old Mac will settle it," says one, and takes down from the shelf a well-worn copy of "MacKenzie's Handbook"; he turns over the thumb-marked pages, until he comes to the

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passage dealing with the question under dispute, reads it aloud, and the argument is at an end; the oracle has spoken, there is nothing more to be said.

A little later I had another, yet more illuminating, revelation. I do not remember how it came about that after a while we found ourselves deep in a theological discussion; some would regard the fact that one of us was a Scotsman as a sufficient explanation. Such anyway was the turn taken by the desultory talk, and I was soon to discover that, just as Captain Mac had preserved all its purity the accent of his childhood, so he had held fast by its creed. He belonged to the strictest sect of the Presbyterians, men for whom the Solemn League and Covenant is still a living reality, and every modern deviation or relaxation a shameful disavowal.

"They talk of changing with the times," he said scornfully. "What kind of religion is that, eh?"

Charitable and kindly in his judgment of individuals, he had no mercy for anything which, to his thinking, savored of false doctrine. He told me that he had thought of returning to Scotland a few years hence. If he carries out his intention he will be the best of neighbors and good fellows on six days of the week, and on the seventh, a rigid and vigilant elder of the kirk, a thorn in his minister's side, and a terror to the weaker brethren. For him, I think, the passage through this world must present itself under the guise of an intricate and narrow waterway, winding between reefs and shoals innumerable, but carefully surveyed, well lighted and well buoyed; and was between the rash or ignorant pilot who seeks to reach port by any other channel!

Not all the mules at first were American-born. Some of them were allies like the troops with which they fought. Several thousands came from England and 9000 came from Spain. In addition there were some French mules.

According to the Quartermaster-General's report, however, there was no comparison between the small mule obtained in Spain and those purchased in southern France, and the powerful, upstanding, neatly-nosed product of the American middle west. There was sharp criticism in some places of the class of animals which came up from Spain for duty on the battle front. But these little animals were able to haul machine-gun carts, releasing the heavy animals for duty with the artillery and ammunition trains.

There were, it appears, times during the final stage of the world war when it was impossible to give much-needed rest to these animals. There were not enough to do the work which confronted them, and the result was that it became necessary to keep on the move 48, 60, and sometimes even 72 hours, with hardly more than a pause. Then it was possible to feed only a small amount of grain and a few handfuls of hay.

The mule has always been given the credit of having his full quota of intelligence, but at times it seemed he had more than his share. He may run when hitched to a wagon, but invariably does no harm to himself or the wagon. Instances were known where a pack mule would loaf about the army kitchen when the cook was haling bread until he observed the cook busy at some other duty, when the mule would approach the fire, raise one foot and paw off the lid of the Dutch oven, grab the hot loaf within, and make off with it on the run.

A good many farmers, as well as other persons, speak harshly at times of the mule, but the army admires him for services rendered, and would like to see him get the distinguished service medal. Perhaps his valor and constancy in war time will recommend him to softer sentiments in times of peace.

Can Ants Hear?

Naturalists have generally accepted the opinion that ants are not able to perceive any sounds that are audible to human ears. Some, however, controvert this opinion. One investigator describes careful experiments made by him with four species of American ants, from which he deduces the conclusion that these species, at least, are able to perceive sounds, but whether they do it by means of organs of hearing, or through the sense of touch, being excited by atmospheric vibrations, he is unable to say with certainty. He inclines to the opinion that they do really hear, as some individuals showed a perception of the direction of the sound, such as that of a shrill whistle, and others, which were not disturbed when violently shaken in their glass prisons, seemed to be greatly excited by shrill sounds.

Another investigator adds some interesting testimony on the subject. One of his students discovered that a colony of black ants was thrown into a state of great excitement by sounds of one particular pitch. Other sounds did not affect them, but when the peculiar note was struck, either on a violin or with a whistle, the ants would become excited, and if the sounds were continued would grow still more excited, some of them falling into a water moat surrounding their nest. Ants of other species paid no attention to the sounds.

PRIMROSE TIME IN CORNWALL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Great Western Railway Company have pleased themselves by imagining a resemblance between Italy and Cornwall. The train that hurries you through from Paddington to Penzance is called the Riviera express; and stations are plastered with maps in which the boot of Italy is compared to the claw of Cornwall.

Here, in my opinion, the company make a mistake. Those who go to Cornwall looking for Italy will find neither Italy nor Cornwall. Those who are content to take the world as it will find here a land with its own ample harmonies. This is a country of mild airs and moist vapors; there is an irrepressible sun that will find its way through the most hopeless seeming of clouds, and this continual mixture of sun and cloud make it in spring a moistish, rainbowed sort of place, make it a place also where everything grows freely from the Dracena palms in the gardens to the lichen on the granite gate posts.

As the express penetrates ever deeper into that Cornish clay you find yourself in a land of wooded hills and deep combs. At one moment the boughs of diminutive oak trees almost brush the carriage windows as you glide through some enchanted wood; the next moment you are a high, slender looking down into tree tops far below you. Next comes a cutting banked with primroses. Then the woods begin again, and so "da capo."

It is a journey whose fascination never fails and I speak from experience, having first traveled this way as an infant in arms, and having continued to make the journey every year punctually as spring comes around. The Cornish springs I have mislaid can be counted on one hand. So to me Cornwall is the land where "everlasting spring abides"; a land of daffodils and primroses and orchards ever blossoming. When my friends speak of blackberrying I can hardly credit them.

This year I have plunged even deeper than usual into the very heart of the spring country, and have taken up my abode in an old country house, so far from civilization that it is a walk of two miles to the village shop, and the railway is reached once a week in a rumbling two-horse bus. I will not be more precise than to say that we are deep in the Forest of Moreska, that region in which Tristan wandered with Isolt, and which once extended from the Fal to the Helford River.

Perhaps the easiest way to reach our forest is to take boat from Falmouth and, sailing up into a sheltered, land-locked creek, drop anchor in our little cove. Then landing, we find ourselves at once in the Forest of Moreska. All the promontories are covered with scrubby, diminutive oak trees, beneath which white and blue anemones grow in the moss. Our path skirts the oaks and leads up through a private beech wood into the grounds of what was once a well-known country house, now rapidly becoming overgrown with briars like the Sleeping Beauty in the Wood.

First we come to an orchard where the old apple trees have heeled over like yachts in a squall. Some have already foundered and lie along the ground, and yet even these must have some root-hold in the earth, for the gray lichen-covered boughs still show an inclination to bud. But all these old apple trees seem less concerned with leaves and blossom than to adorn themselves with warmer coverings: shaggy gray-green lichens or thick moss, or even growing ferns. Behind these orchard trees is a huge barrier of black holly and flowering laurel, whose heavy scent fills the air, and above these rises the house: one of those charming wandering old houses with an impossible ground plan and hardly a right angle. It is a house that has grown with successive generations. Once beloved and tended, now it is full of empty rooms and echoing passages, for on a corner of it is permanently inhabited.

The garden tells the same story of desertion. The lime avenue, running from the front door to the stately granite columns at the head of the drive, is overgrown with garlic and no gate hangs between the posts. The flower garden is a wilderness of brambles and burdock; campons push up saucy faces through the broken cucumber frames. The old croquet lawn is overrun with Buff Orpington and White Leghorn fowls. The pink camellia blossoms that once were set to form a hedge around it are crowded by gigantic bushes of rhododendron and berberis.

When first I saw that croquet lawn, I had a vision of it as it must have been two generations ago, trim and prosperous and gay. I saw the dainty croqueted lady placing shy toes on the colored ball, with her little fringe hat tipped forward over her eyes. Her partner, wearing wide trousers and side whiskers, was probably reaching up to pick a pink camellia and place it in her hair. Croquet was not taken very seriously in those days, I think. People lost their balls in the shrubbery and became so much engrossed in conversation while looking for them that they quite forgot the game. But now our hostess comes to call us in to a regular Cornish supper of clothed cream, and saffron cake and

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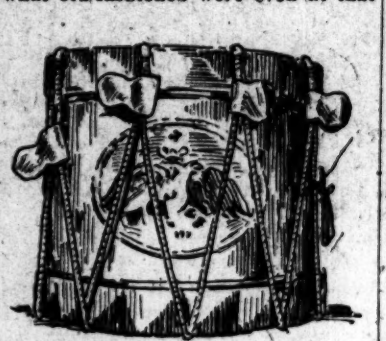
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"split." As we sit by the open window we hear the rooks in the lime avenue congregating for their evening parliament. They flock in from all sides till the noise becomes tremendous. It is evidently the housing problem that they are discussing. You can hear the querulous note of the opposition complaining of the scandalous shortage of available nesting sites. Then comes the soothing voice of a government official and the harsh applause of his subordinates. The business continues until after sunset and breaks out at intervals through the evening. At 10 p. m. as we rise from our seats over the logfire and light our bedroom candles, one last "caw-caw-caw" comes from the rookery. That is the Prime Minister having his last word.

DRUM AND FIFE OUTSIDE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A slender green volume bound in half calf lies before me. It belongs to Sir Squire Bancroft, and is one of his many treasures. The book contains three of Robertson's comedies, with which his name and that of his wife will always be associated. These bound volumes are the original ones used at the time of production, and on the blank leaves alterations and notes are made, showing how with a touch of the pen today's somewhat old-fashioned were even at that



The Russian drum used in the first production of "Ours"

time brought into line with the free, natural expression that made the acting of the Bancrofts so vital.

The first of the bound plays is "Ours," which was the first of the comedies Robertson wrote expressly for the Bancrofts. "Ours" was first produced in 1861 and revived in 1870, 1876, and 1879, at the Prince of Wales Theater; in 1882 and 1885 at the Haymarket.

It has a special interest at the present time, when every one is standing too near the reality of war to treat it lightly, as a picture of the attitude of people in the sixties, after the Crimea. The period of the play is "before and during the Crimea War" with Mr. Bancroft first as Angus MacAlister, later on as Hugh Chalcut; his wife, Marie Wilton, as Mary Netley, and Mr. Hare as the famous Russian Prince, Act I. The Park. Autumn. Act II. The Drawing-Room. Spring. Act III. The Hut. Winter. It opens with the autumn leaves falling in the park of the English home with all its usual surroundings, including Marie Wilton as the "poor dependent" and among the house party Mr. Hare, as the Russian Prince.

The next act is a London drawing-room "in the neighborhood of Birdcage Walk" and Wellington barracks. The Prince was still among them though war had been declared, and the men were leaving for the front, and the Prince about to fight against them. With his 400 serfs and wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, calmly talking of victory both in love and war, when the directions are: "Music. British Grenadiers. Drum and fife heard outside."

The troops leaving for the Crimea, the bugle calls, the words of command, the tramp of soldiers marching to the music of their band, made it the most realistic piece of stagecraft on the English stage of those days, it is said. The drum used in the play is one of the most interesting treasures in the Albany. It is a Russian drum captured in the Crimea and given to Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft by Admiral Sir E. Ingfield, K. C. B., and has an inscription over the Russian coat of arms recording this, and that it was used at the performance of "Ours" at the Prince of Wales Theater and the Haymarket.

The last act finds the whole party, including the Russian Prince, in a hut behind the English lines, where the fact that "Ours" was going into action was carefully kept from the ladies, but Marie Wilton, the darling of the gods as well as of the stalls, played a part that always took her straight into the heart of the audience, while her handsome husband played, as he always has played, on or off the stage, the part of a great gentleman.



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HONORIA AND CHESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"I was never fond of chess," said Honoria one morning over the breakfast chocolate—Honoria often grows reminiscent or philosophic or both over her morning chocolate—"I was never fond of chess. I always had an idea that it was slow, slower than golf. It seemed to me that it was a game for staid and stodgy people and I never could understand how even they could sit absorbed for hours over the black and white squares and the dinky little men." Honoria is most slangy when most philosophical.

"Do you like it better now?" I asked. "And if so, why?" I love to ask Honoria "why?" for it tends to disconcert her.

"Like? Is not precisely the word." Honoria is nothing if not precise in her use of English. "I have grown to appreciate the inner significance of the game."

"Shoot!" said I, to bring her off her high horse and down to earth. "Well, just consider. Here is a king who keeps hiding in a corner. He moves very little, and then usually only when he is forced out of his position. He makes no decisions. They are made for him by his queen."

"Ah, the queen," she went on, her eyes shining. "There is character for you. She surveys her kingdom, and her enemy's kingdom, with keen and appraising eye. She marshals her forces. She bounds from crag to crag, so to speak—Honoria occasionally gets her figures mixed—"she leaps hither and yon, with Amazonian strength."

"Look here, Honoria," I broke in. "This is not a school of elocution, you know, it's a family breakfast table. You are not addressing your constituents."

"Please don't break in that way, it's very annoying."

I had been alluding to her exalted position as president of the Women's Civic League, and this was a subject about which she refused to be ragged. "She is a character of womanly dignity, combined with masculine force," said Honoria.

"She must be difficult to live with," I answered. "I can't imagine her pausing in her mad career to get the family breakfast, or wash the dinner dishes. You remember the Red Queen?"

"Lewis Carroll never did appreciate the queen's qualities," said Honoria, crossly. "The queen is the matriarch."

"Yes, yes," I said, anxious to change the subject, "but what of the other pieces? Take bishops for instance."

"I don't like them, because they never go straight, and they're forever getting the king in a corner."

"Yes, I appreciate that," I said. "Take Mazarin or Richelieu, they made weak kings a good deal of trouble."

"They were not bishops, they were cardinals," she said.

"Well at any rate they were churchmen," I replied, "but not good ones."

"I meant no reflection," I said. "What of rooks?"

"Good, solid characters. They stand firmly buttressed in their respective corners and emerge toward the end of the game when they are needed, to defend their queen and rout the enemy."

"But do you think it a virtue to stand firmly buttressed in a corner, and emerge only when things seem going against your own forces?"

"They are the reserves," she said. "When they do emerge, they go straight to their objective point; no wavering, no vacillation. They are solid."

"Solid ivory," I frivolously interposed.

"John, your levity is sometimes unseemly."

"Well," I answered, "I don't like these solid, placid, stolid, stay-in-a-corner, four-square, buttressed characters that come out to save the day when every one else has fought himself out, and answer on with flying colors to a victory that is not of their making."

She smiled. "John, you've been reading Roget again."

She had me there. It was a check if

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not a mate, perhaps a stalemate. "I am trying to increase my vocabulary and do occasionally dip into Roget."

"How about knights?" I asked, trying to divert the enemy's forces so that I might bring up my heavy batteries.

"They're dear," she said, "but O so crooked. You never can tell where they will go nor where they will land. They vault obstacles, cunning things, with their little pointed ears and forward look, and arrive at their destination by indirection."

"And so by their indirection, we find our direction out," I supplemented.

"Yes, but it is hardly necessary to misquote Shakespeare to buttress your opinions. I should call them temperamental, free lances so to speak, in the thick of the battle, leaping, vaulting, taking prisoners, prancing right up to the enemy's king with never so much as 'by your leave,' and discomfiting him frightfully. They do beautiful team work. They are like Castor and Pollux, supporting each other."

"Yes, and like Damon and Pythias, David and—"

"You might use less banal illustrations," she said, pointing just a little. "Well, I must run for my train." I said, "but before I go, what do you think of pawns?"

"They were not much thought of in the past," she said, more thoughtfully, "they were only something to sacrifice or get out of the way so that the bigwigs could move in a more ample space. But have you noticed their increasing importance? They stand together in solid phalanx, they protect and fight for the larger pieces, and it is often they who win the game."

"Yes," I said, "so they do."

A New Kind of Fly

An astonished, but apparently satisfied, spider was one upon which an experiment was made not so long ago.

While watching some spiders one day, it occurred to the investigator to try what effect the sound of a tuning-fork would have upon them. He had a strong suspicion that they would take it for the buzzing of a fly. Selecting a large spider, he sounded the fork and touched a thread of the spider's web.

The owner was at one edge of his web, and the thread selected was on the other side. Over his wonderful telephone wires the buzzing sound was conveyed to the watching spider, but from his position he could not tell along which particular line the sound was traveling.

He ran to the center of the web in hot haste, and felt all around until he touched the thread against the other end of which the fork was sounding. Then, taking another thread with him as a precautionary measure, he ran out to the fork and sprang upon it.

At this point he discovered his mistake. He retreated for a short distance, and stopped to survey this new buzzing creature which should have been a fly, but was strangely unlike any insect he had ever seen. At length, apparently convinced that the object at the outer edge of his web was more suitable for amusement than for anything else he got on it again and apparently danced with pleasure. It was evident that the sound of the fork was music to him.

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QUEER ARTICLES IN PARLIAMENT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Charles Oman, historian and numismatist, has protested in Parliament and out of it against reducing the fineness of the British silver coinage by alloying it with nickel. The Chancellor of the Exchequer went his way regardless of historical precedent in disaster, but the other day in the House of Commons Sir Charles had his revenge. He declared that the dies were defective, so that an impression on part only of the coins was made, and that "owing to the want of skill in the gentleman who composes the base alloy" the surface flaked off in large patches. "I have in my hand at the present moment a half-crown," he declared, which in vain he offered for the Chancellor's inspection.

The Speaker thought that the half-crown had better be exhibited in the lobby. Indeed we think a collection might there be made of the queer things exhibited in Parliament. It would include the foreign cartoons, from the foreign press, which a few nights later "Tay Pay" produced as evidence of what foreign nations think of the British policy of reprisals in Ireland.

Other articles in this queer collection would comprise the "silent boots" which Sir Frederick Milner produced in support of his argument that the British police should be so equipped in order to enable them to pounce on lawbreakers more easily. Ireland would have its share in the exhibition. There one would see the model of a battering-ram which Swift MacNeill brought down and worked to show how Irish evictions were carried out. There would, of course, be room for part of the contents of a black bag usually containing documents with which a former Irish member delighted the House. During an impassioned speech on his country's wrongs he dived into the bag for a certain document, and to the amusement of his fellow members brought forth a comb and brush. Another dive, amid much laughter, and he produced a pair of socks, and there are people who say politics are dull.

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FRANCE'S HOPE LIES
IN HER POSSESSIONS

Mr. Sarraut, Colonial Minister, Urges Their Development as a Reconstructive Measure—Economy Question Uppermost

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There are many signs that France is beginning to take a much greater interest in her colonies and in the Protectorate of Morocco. The Colonial Minister, Albert Sarraut, has deposited in the Chamber a vast scheme of public works designed to increase the resources of France. It is pointed out that France possesses territories which are twenty times larger than the mother-country, and comes only second to Great Britain in its interests abroad. At least 50,000,000 individuals of various races live under the French flag outside France. Solidarity is a word that has been much used in international spheres; France is using the word solidarity as denoting a closer cooperation between the colonies and France—denoting unique treatment for all French protected territories as a single whole for the common good.

In these plans, Morocco, though not on the same footing as the colonies, is included. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently met Marshal Lyautey, who in the short space of nine years—since a period of time shortened in effect by the war—has accomplished the most remarkable results. The dissident tribes have been swept into the Middle Atlas and similar regions, and the interior of Morocco is entirely tranquil. The Moroccans, from the Sultan downward, are working hand-in-hand with the Resident-General. The administrative service has been brought to a high degree of efficiency. A big irrigation scheme is being worked out. But already the agricultural methods of Morocco have been revolutionized, and the country is expected to supply France with all kinds of products of the soil in ever-increasing quantities. Commerce is being encouraged and is rapidly developing. Tens of thousands of European settlers are added to the native population. Important trade companies, French, English, Italian, and also Spanish, are taking a remarkable interest in Moroccan possibilities. Great phosphate beds are being discovered—among the largest in the world.

The growth of Morocco, however, depends upon the construction of railroads. This work is being rapidly pushed on. Casablanca is already a fairly well equipped and practicable port. The railways are proceeding slowly. They form part of the more comprehensive African scheme of railroads, which will connect up all the French colonies and the British colonies of that continent.

Methodic Process Required

Mr. Sarraut, on his side, in laying before the Chamber a great project, intimates that it will require from 10 to 15 years for its realization. The idea that inspires this project is admirable. It is believed that piecemeal methods are comparatively useless. A gigantic effort which shall be methodic is required. The old Greek plea for dramatic unity may well be imported into the political and economic domain.

"Too much importance," says Mr. Sarraut, "cannot be attached to the French colonies, which have already furnished hundreds of millions of tons of raw material and of foodstuffs to France. During the war there was much improvisation, and the economic importance of the colonies expanded enormously. It now remains for us to put this temporary and improvised development on a permanent basis. A new sense of what the colonies mean has been created. Had we possessed an organism logically constituted for the mobilization of the men and the riches of France overseas, ten times more could have been obtained than was obtained. There is now no reason why an endeavor should not be made to realize these riches which, as I say, can easily be increased tenfold."

General Program Lacking

"In fact no account has hitherto been taken of the capacities of the colonies. Each colony lived its own life and developed slowly without having regard to any general program. Indeed there has been no general program. Our efforts have been casual and spasmodic. Our initiatives have been scattered and confused. We have depended upon the good will of a few individuals. We have had no complete system of colonial policy. It is only now that a new era is opened in which we shall try to avail ourselves of colonial values."

He made a good point when he recalled that after 1871, when France was defeated and in great difficulties, French statesmen applied themselves to the reawakening of the creative energy of the nation. There was a tremendous stirring, and canals, ports, railroads, and other equipment for an industrial and commercial development was given to France. The upward push was intense, and in consequence France recovered herself within a very few years.

At the present time, in spite of the victory, France is burdened with such heavy charges that it must make another supreme effort. In what direction? Certainly the productive powers of France at home must be utilized to the full. But in addition there must be a more intense and efficient exploitation of the colonies. In order to achieve this desirable consummation, there must be stimulated a spirit of solidarity. France must realize that the colonies are truly part of the French Commonwealth.

Indeed, at the present time one of the

chief difficulties of France is that it has to buy so much abroad. With the depreciated franc this requires payment of a huge tribute to foreign countries. The effect is to depress the franc still further. Is it possible to escape from this vicious circle? It is believed that it is possible provided colonial production is encouraged and each colony is scientifically worked in the manner most suited to its soil and climate.

These are of course generalities. But Mr. Sarraut is not content with generalities. He has drawn up a detailed program in the various colonies. These programs relate to the building of railroads, the driving of roads, the construction of canals, the employment of irrigation, and so forth. The schemes thus drawn up locally have been collected at Paris, revised by special commissions, and a general plan has been prepared which it is the firm intention of the French authorities to carry out.

French Doctrine Liberal

The point to be noted is the fundamental unity of the French plan. Mr. Sarraut added that there was no intention of exploiting the colonies in a selfish spirit. On the contrary, the French colonial doctrine is liberal and has regard to the duty of France toward the millions of natives, who will be benefited, it is believed, by the general prosperity. Nothing that is truly valuable can be done unless the natives understand that it is to their interest to give their fullest aid. This implies the establishment of schools and of other humanizing institutions of civilization. Public works must be accompanied by human reform.

It is all very well for Mr. Sarraut to make these far-reaching plans, but what guarantee is there that they will be carried out? Do not governments change often in France, and are not succeeding governments likely to neglect or reverse his projects? It is precisely for this reason that Mr. Sarraut has incorporated his scheme in a bill to be presented to Parliament which, when passed, will have the force of law. It will, as it were, operate automatically. The period provisionally fixed for its duration is 15 years.

NON-INTERFERENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Earl Buxton at the annual dinner of the African Society recently held in London emphasized that the citizens of the Union and Rhodesia were sensitive on the question of natives, and resented outside interference, especially when the critics put on a self-righteous air and assumed that they alone had the welfare of the native at heart. While giving the latter credit for sincerity, he said deliberately that the advice so founded hindered, instead of helping, the cause in question.

Describing the "very considerable feeling of unrest and discontent" among the natives, Earl Buxton showed how the economic pinch affected the natives almost more than the whites. He also thought the quality of justice was often strained against the native, who was harassed and humiliated by past laws and prohibitory regulations. Proceeding, Earl Buxton pointed out that the era of great autocratic chiefs was past, but no tribal authority had been put in their place. He thought something was needed to fill the void.

Against this pessimism Earl Buxton placed a belief, based on six years' experience of South Africa, that there was a distinct improvement in the general attitude toward the natives. The Native Affairs Act marked a distinct advance, constituting a real and effective attempt to meet the practical grievances of the natives. He emphasized South Africa's good fortune in having, during the war, at the head of affairs, General Botha, "friend of the natives, one who held enlightened views on their welfare." The natives, with their usual instinct realized this. Earl Buxton described at length the provisions of the Native Affairs Act, which was only the first step; but expressed the opinion that the government was now able to build on solid ground, and would be able in any future advance to act with greater knowledge and a greater certainty of success than in the past.

CHICAGO CURFEW LAW

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A curfew ordinance, requiring children under 18 years of age to be off the streets after 10 p. m., went into effect here last night. The ordinance makes parents culpable in case of violation.

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W. M. HUGHES AS
FORCEFUL LEADER

Prime Minister Will Represent Australia at Imperial Conference, Where His Views Will Be Heard With Great Respect

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Imperial Conference in June next will bring to the shores of Britain at least one outstanding personality in W. M. Hughes, Australian Prime Minister. This great imperial statesman is the driving force, the power behind the throne, of the Cabinet of Mr. Fisher, who later became High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth. He was succeeded as head of the Australian Government by Mr. Hughes—the "live wire" as Mr. Fisher described him, in the critical days of 1916. Ever since then Mr. Hughes, in season and out of season, has been absolutely tireless in furthering, by every means in his power, the cause of the Allies. His watchword is "Imperial Patriotism" and right well has he lived up to it. So intense was the admiration of the people of Great Britain and Australia for the Prime Minister that a remarkable innovation was made recently when Mr. Hughes was presented with a check for £25,000 by the business-men of both countries in recognition of his unique services to the Empire.

During his visit to England, while the war was on, he made an immense impression on the country, and his speeches were given more publicity and prominence than those of any other statesman. Indeed so great was the enthusiasm which he aroused in the motherland, that his name was mentioned by many as being that of the future Prime Minister of England. Mr. Hughes, however, eschewed the idea of imperial political honors, and returned to his own country, where he found many knotty problems faced him as did also much carping criticism from his opponents.

Love of Power

His outstanding weakness, if it be indeed a weakness, is his love of power and his impatience at anyone else taking the lead in any way. This characteristic was strikingly demonstrated last year when Mr. A. W. Watt, the federal Treasurer, was sent to England on a financial mission of transcendent importance, involving, as it did, dealings with the Imperial Government in amounts running into hundreds of millions sterling. Mr. Watt had his instructions, and on the basis of these was in constant communication with Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also with his own government.

Quite a sensation was caused by the sudden and totally unexpected resignation of Mr. Watt of his portfolio in the Commonwealth Cabinet, and therefore from his mission. Much speculation was caused as to the reason which led to his action. It is suspected that Mr. Watt, who had been cabling on important points of policy, over the head of Mr. Watt, and without notifying him, to the Chancellor. The Treasurer thus found himself in an impossible position, and as stated, resigned forthwith. A man of less decided views than those held by Mr. Hughes would probably have attempted to have propped up Mr. Watt, but not so the "live wire," for he as promptly accepted the proffered resignation and the subject matter of the financial mission was left to look after itself.

A man of great imagination, Mr. Hughes is, like Mr. Lloyd George, an

inveterate optimist. After describing the critics of the Commonwealth as "cackling geese," Mr. Hughes went on to say that today Australia was reaping the most abundant harvest which the country had ever known. In 1913 Australia exported a good wheat harvest, for which about £8,000,000 was received, and this year they would receive about £10,000,000. In a few years, therefore, the value of the harvest had increased over five times. In 1913 the wool exported was valued at £26,000,000, and last year the value was £50,000,000. In 1913 there were 2,160,000 depositors with an aggregate amount in the banks of £82,000,000, representing an average of £37 for each depositor. On September 30, 1920, the depositors numbered 3,178,000 and the amount in the banks was £139,000,000, being an average of over £44 each. That was the greatest story of progress ever told, and threw into confusion those who, for various reasons, criticized Australia.

There were, narrow-minded people who went about with unfair criticism, and he appealed to the people to see that Australia's good name was not besmirched, and that the offenders were pinned down by the sharp javelin of their anger. He added that the total amount of deposits in the associated banks in 1913 was £149,000,000, and last year it had increased to £235,000,000. They had been told by another class of critic that the taxation was exorbitant—more than the nation could bear. Taxation had increased from £4 13s. 9d. per head in 1913 to £10 9s. 6d. last year. That was a great increase, but the wealth of the country had increased from £233,000,000 to £405,000,000 during the same period. In France the taxation amounted to £16 10s. per head, and in Great Britain it was £21. Australians who complained of taxation should be thankful that they were not living in those countries.

Amazing Progress

There had also been amazing progress in manufactures in the Commonwealth. The value of manufactures had risen from £161,000,000 in 1913 to £249,000,000 in 1919, and since 1916, £111,000,000 has been invested in industries—£59,000,000 in existing industries and £52,000,000 in new enterprises. Almost every day British manufacturers were arriving in Australia for the purpose of establishing new works.

Mr. Hughes also said that he would be a bold man who would say what Australia would be in a quarter of a century. Here, par excellence, was a country for a race which would for generations set the banner of the British flag in the breeze, and only by the cowardice of the people could it ever be dislodged. Some people were forgetful of the land which had led them in the past. Australia would never have been what she was but for the grace of God and the great British Navy.

Mr. Hughes put up a characteristic fight as to the League of Nations and his signal success in inducing that mixed assembly, including, as it did, all colors and creeds, to endorse the White Australian policy constituted one of the greatest achievements in the history of Australia.

This then is the forceful personality who will represent the Commonwealth at the Imperial Conference, and it goes without saying, that his views will be listened to by that assembly with the greatest respect and attention.

The question has been raised in many quarters as to the future of the great Australian statesman. The post of High Commissioner in London is now vacant, and it only remains for Mr. Hughes to say whether he will elect to take the remunerative position, and its non-contentious duties, or return to the political turmoil of Australian public life.

CONFIDENCE COMES
TO THE ESTHONIANS

Political, Financial and Industrial Consolidation Is Noted, and Government Has a Solid Two-Thirds Majority of the House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVAL, Esthonia.—Matters in Esthonia are consolidating in almost every respect; politically, industrially, and, one may add, financially; confidence in the future of the country is returning, even if there still may be some shallows ahead.

The present government, representing the Right and Center parties, has the fullest confidence of the more conservative Agrarian parties and with Mr. Pats, of the Conservative Agrarian party, as Prime Minister, the bringing into practical operation of the Agrarian reform can be viewed with composure. The government has at its back a solid majority of about two-thirds of the legislature, or to be exact, 65 supporters of an assembly numbering 100 members. This majority comprises 21 pronounced Conservatives, the peasant section, eight of the Christian People, who claim that religion should be taught in the schools, nine Peoples Party and 23 Workers Party, besides four Germans and one Russian, both the latter being ultra-conservative.

A Joint Front

What forms the link or chain between these different sections is their joint front against Socialism. The opposition which may be called a group of Socialists of different degrees consists of 18 moderate and on the whole intelligent Socialists, nine Independents and eight, who may be called Bolsheviks of the second grade. All the real Russian Bolsheviks have been sent about their business.

The forthcoming budget which will be passed shortly may show a small deficit. This will most likely be covered either by selling some Russian gold or perhaps by raising a loan, which should not be so difficult now with the exchange of the Estonian mark steadily improving, not by any sudden jump but by degrees. At the end of last year, or thereabouts, the exchange was 1400 marks to the pound sterling; today it is 1200 and whilst there was a strong demand for foreign money some few months ago, the reverse is the case now. If possible to avoid it, the issue of notes will not be resorted to in order to cover any deficit.

A Low Exchange

The fact of 1200 Estonian marks being required to make up one pound sterling may not look very encouraging, but in any case it is three times better than that of the Polish mark. To Americans this must of course appear as an exceedingly low exchange, but they should not lose sight of the economic upheaval which all countries of eastern Europe had to pass through during the world war, the subsequent revolution and the second war against Bolshevism; and also the fact that Esthonia has since had to place her economic life on an absolutely new basis. The financial position, however, is far from being hopeless, and the exchange has improved during the last six months. A sound and satisfactory budget is likely to bring further improvement in its wake.

The shortcomings of the railways appear to have been much exaggerated. These months of long railway

journeys several times a week enable the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to state that the cars were decidedly clean, and the fast trains with very insignificant exceptions were up to schedule time. On the other hand the slow trains, it must be admitted, could not be kept up to time, generally on account of inferior fuel.

Wood Instead of Coal

The locomotives were, of course, constructed for coal, and the latter being unobtainable up to last autumn, wood only was used; the war prevented a sufficient stock of wood being cut and stored the previous winter, so green, freshly-cut wood had to be used in many instances. More coal will now be available and the service in consequence will improve.

Trade is gradually becoming more normal by the removal of restrictions, and the government is beginning to abolish its flax and other trading monopolies. For the sake of the exchange, imports are still being controlled and there is an embargo on articles de luxe. The industry generally is recovering, although not working full time yet; one difficulty is connected with the fact that the manufacturers principally made for the Russian (and Polish) markets. These are on the whole unable to adjust the manufacture with a view to western markets and requirements.

NORWEGIAN LABOR CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—At the conclusion of the all-Norway meeting of the Norwegian Labor Party it was decided by a two-thirds majority to retain the old name of the party, but it was unanimously decided to add the words "Branch of the Communist International." All party organizations were instructed to form corps of propaganda work. The meeting sanctioned the three-monthly Socialist evening schools as the best type of organizing work of enlightenment, and the central committee was requested to prepare a plan for further developed evening classes, also extending over a period of three months. Five delegates who voted against adopting the Moscow "theses" were excluded from the party.

NEW DEPARTMENT FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Following the recent agreement between the representatives of the Rockefeller Institute and the federal government, a new Department of State has been formed to deal with public health. Arrangements have been made, it is asserted, so that the functions of the new Commonwealth organization and of state health departments will not overlap, but the possibility of friction is already being recognized. It is interesting to note that the new department will deal with methods of preventing disease.

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UNIFICATION OUTLOOK
IN CHINA IS BRIGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The outlook for unification is now described as bright. Ku Ping-chun, the new Military Governor of Yunnan, is exchanging friendly telegrams with the Peking Government. The neighboring province Kweichow is expected to have a change similar to that which occurred in Yunnan. The relations with the provinces of Hunan and Szechun are improving, even though the internal conditions in these two provinces leave much to be desired. These four provinces are, to all intents and purposes, in alliance, and decisions taken in one are likely to be followed by all. The Peking Government is doing its utmost to bring the provinces into line, whether on a basis of federal government, or of a confederation. In response to a request that the provinces should send delegates for consultation, the representatives of 10 provinces have already reached the capital, and all the other provinces are expected to send men with a possible exception of Canton. If this conference reaches an agreement as to a scheme of unification, it will be presented for consideration to the forthcoming parliament which is to assemble in August.

MANY SAILINGS HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Conservative estimates show that less than half the ships scheduled to sail from this port are getting under way. About 650 men have signed at the new wage scale. About 18,000 engineers are believed to be out on this, the Gulf and Pacific coasts. One company has begun chartering foreign tonnage to replace the American ships it cannot run. These are immune from the strike, because manned by foreign crews. Terse operators have signed with their men under the old scale.

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QUICK GROWTH SEEN IN MASONIC LODGES

Number of Lodges Under English Constitution Seems to Be Increasing at a More Rapid Rate Than Ever Before

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The number of lodges under the English constitution seems to be increasing at a more rapid rate than ever before. Lord Lambourne has just consecrated the Abbeygate Lodge, No. 4213, at the Masonic Hall, Colchester, the lodge being named after the famous gateway of the Abbey of St. John, which is situated in the neighborhood. This brings up the number of lodges in the Essex Province to 76, and makes the fifth lodge meeting in Colchester, one of which is limited strictly to military candidates.

The Rev. William Carter, provincial grand chaplain, in his address, alluded to the historical character of the name of the lodge and said that Colchester was probably the most historic town in the kingdom. It had figured, more or less, in every phase of the life of England and the remains of the once magnificent abbey, where royal personages had been entertained, was a silent testimony to the fact. It was also the headquarters of the oldest lodge in the Province, that known as the Angel, No. 51. Each of the consecrating officers was presented with a silver inkstand as a souvenir of the occasion.

An Ardent Promoter

Col. William Long, provincial grand master of Somerset, has been installed as master of the newly consecrated Hallam Mark Lodge, No. 730, at Clevedon. From the time of his advancement into Mark Masonry in 1883 he has been an ardent promoter of the degree. The lodge was consecrated by his deputy, Dr. George Norman, who installed his superior officer in the chair.

The Royal Colonial Institute Mark Lodge, No. 728, has also just been consecrated by Sir Richard Vassar Smith, deputy grand master, who was assisted by two district grand masters, David Landale Johnston of Bengal and Joseph Waldie Peirson of Transvaal. Sir John Cockburn was installed as master, Lord Lilford, provincial grand master of Northants, Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, and Sir Frederick Pollock were invested as wardens, while among the other founders of the lodge are the Earl of Kintore, past provincial grand master, Lord Lambourne, past provincial grand master of Essex, Frederick Charles Loney, district grand master of Natal, and Daniel Sanders, district grand master of Cape Province in Natal. Few lodges, if any, particularly in the Mark degree, have been inaugurated with such an imposing array of founders.

The Radiant Lodge, No. 4206, has been consecrated in London by the grand secretary; this will be another "engineers' lodge," the members being drawn from the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. The motto of the lodge is "Radiant Amor Fraternum," which formed the text of the oration given by the chaplain, the Rev. F. J. C. Gillmor. He suggested that the four familiar Masonic precepts: honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honor the king, would help them to become indeed a radiant lodge, emitting rays of brotherly love and affection, "beaming with brightness, emitting a vivid light and splendor; showing a luster within the lodge and without, because they would realize that they derive their energy and zeal from that light which is from above. One of the first notable actions of the lodge was to confirm a resolution passed at a founders' meeting, to become a hall lodge of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund.

Masonic Hall in Manchester

Great strides appear to have been made with the project to erect a provincial Masonic hall in Manchester on the site of the old Queen's Theatre, and a festival is to be held in the coming autumn in support of the fund. The cost is said to be, approximately, £150,000.

It is surprising what gems can be found hidden away in old manuscripts and folios, which, when unearthed, throw a flood of light upon former Masonic practices. Dr. Richard Rawlinson, a famous scholar of his time and a fellow of the Royal Society, was initiated into Freemasonry between 1726 and 1730. He was an ardent collector and he left behind him a volume of Masonic manuscripts, which are now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Among these Masonic papers are three forms of a prayer "supposed to be used at the introduction of a new member into the society of Free Masons, found among the papers of a brother."

Two of these are in manuscript and one on a printed sheet, but none appears to have been given publicity hitherto.

The unsectarian character of the prayer is worthy of note and goes far to strengthen the contention of many that Freemasonry has throughout its history been comprehensive and all-embracing, and that it has never been a creedal institution.

JUGO-SLAVIANS ON EUROPEAN OUTLOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia.—The "Intergal List" of Agram publishes an interview with the Russian writer, Mr. Mersjovsk, who makes no secret of the Bolshevik designs for expansion. An intercepted letter from Mr. Zinovief shows that, as far as Jugo-Slavia is concerned, Moscow counts far more on Mr. Raditch than on the

AN ADIRONDACK MORNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Here it was the third day of May. Witch-hopple, the almost unknown and quite unsung glory of the Adirondacks, just beginning to unfold in the woods; birds coming back; ice gone from the lake; obviously, this was the morning for setting out on that long-anticipated tramp. As I stood shivering at 5 o'clock among the young balsams in my front yard, it came to me all of a sudden that I simply must start out. What brought me out there at 5 a. m.—trying to make out whether it was really the rare gray-checked thrush, seen only a few times in a lifetime, or only a wood thrush with trick of unusual voice, whose call had awakened me.

In the Big Woods every night in April and early May registers a stiff frost; last night was no exception. The air was crisp and chilly; but what stirring glint the sun, just peeping over the shoulder of Little Moose Mountain, shot upon the tips of my soft maples! If the sun were to shine like that for the next 10 hours, winter would have died the last shot in his locker and given himself up for lost.

One must not seek certain things in the woods until spring comes into her own. Impatience avails naught. Every season has its turning-point, its crucial hour, when, as it were, the year swings open a gate straight into the season that lies next. A heavy storm usually marks the change. From thence, we travel in a new land; we tread a path down hill; gently down at first, then steeper, to a new level.

I found myself 20 minutes later on the road approaching the turn-in to the Eagle Lake Trail. Just before you strike the Eagle Lake Trail, the highway skirts the edge of Panther Pond. Here sweeps into sight an expanse of water measuring a mile across. Upon its shingly shore, a rod from the road-side, I stopped to take note of what gift the woods gave men as the third day of May.

The hour-high sun was still striving to conquer the morning mist, which like a fleecy cloud covered the water's surface and extended halfway up the wooded slopes of Little Moose Mountain beyond. The summit of the mountain was visible above the swathing white; but its distance away appeared unnaturally deceptive, in spite of its standing out, clear-cut, against a keen sky. Over the green epaulets of the mountain showered

the gold splendor of an early sun. As they lay in the mist across the lake shrank weird, voice-like apprehensions back and forth.

With the leisurely slowness characteristic of all natural processes, the mist was beginning to dissipate, and, as I watched, came now and then a glimpse of island or neighboring headland made the greener and sharper by contrast with its frame of white. Here and there high up on the sides of Little Moose there hung trailing patches of torn cloud, evidence that below lay tiny pond or spring, an ex-

istence unbetrayed by other sign. From the lower blankness of white over the pond occasionally a subdued, uncanny squawk issued; an early gull or bittern winging through the fog, aviators with bearings lost.

Enraptured by the progress of that slow unfolding I stayed on by Panther Pond watching the day's nativity. Why must a day unfold? The bud is lovelier than the rose, daybreak than noon! As the sun climbed, a slow, delicious crescendo of small bird voices began. At the very moment when, through a rift in the mist, the first rays struck the ground at my feet the rest of the choir of a sudden hushed in expectancy; a wood thrush opened his matin devotions.

Something breaks in upon the recital—it makes one wince. A couple of jays in a near-by spruce smartly clash swords in a duel of sounds. For a distracting moment rapiers bend and slither under. Lightning passes, then, honor appeased, the steel is put by. Above, a red-eyed vireo breaks forth into his aimless, rambling chant. Thus would the song go on now through noonday to even without faltering. From deeper in the seclusion of the woods a very spins those molten spirals of music that are the wonder of bird music. That very should perform so shyly and in such hasty confusion is quite unnecessary; but who shall say that modesty does not ever add charm to art? The dew began to drip audibly from the foliage about me, and I turned to go on down the Eagle Lake Trail.

The woods, so mysterious in summer, so full of wild magic in autumn, so vast, so endless in winter, now, in spring, have a gay and joyous atmosphere. Here in summer nature looses bargages of mosquito and black-fly.

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DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC WELFARE

Bills Introduced in Congress to Carry Out Harding Plan for New Department, With an Additional Cabinet Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Warren G. Harding's recommendations for a Department of Public Welfare, presided over by an additional cabinet officer, took shape in bills introduced in both houses of Congress yesterday.

Under the proposed executive department, all the activities of the government dealing with the veterans of the world war would be coordinated in a veteran service. This proposal meets with the approval of President Harding.

The bills, which are likely to stir up considerable debate, owing to the provision for an additional member of the cabinet, were introduced in the Senate by Senator Kenyon and in the House by Simpson D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio.

"I believe the act is very progressive," said Senator Kenyon, commenting on his bill. "It will carry out the pledges made during the campaign for a new Department of Public Welfare, and, while resulting in great good, it will effect a real economy in the determination of governmental affairs."

In the Kenyon bill four distinct divisions are provided for in the department, each under an Assistant Secretary of Public Welfare:

1. Education. Under this are grouped all the different functions not exercised by any of the departments of the government with respect to education.

2. Public welfare. Likewise are grouped here the different activities of the government with respect to public health.

3. Social service, which has general charge of all matters pertaining to social welfare, such as the children's bureau.

4. Veteran service. Under this are coordinated all the different activities of the government dealing in any way with the war veterans. Under this department would be the war risk insurance and vocational training.

The following offices were abolished: Director of War Risk Insurance, Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service, Commissioner of Education, Chief of the Children's Bureau, Federal Board for Vocational Education, and Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The powers and duties of these offices are transferred to the new department.

Various bureaus in the government are also transferred, such as the Children's Bureau, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Public Health Service, Bureau of Education, Bureau of Pensions, Freedmen's Hospital, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, functions of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Howard University and St. Elizabeth's Hospital. The United States Employees Compensation Commission is also transferred to the new department and the number of commissioners is cut down to one.

The bill also gives power to the President, in the interest of efficiency and economy to assign all or any part of the functions of any division created by the act to other divisions of the department, and set up any necessary new bureaus or agencies in the department to carry out its purposes.

KINDERGARTEN UNION
MEETS IN DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The International Kindergarten Union is in session here to consider tests and measurements with kindergartners and the project method as employed in the kindergarten.

Two of the more interesting persons in attendance are Miles, Hene Kogreles and Suzanne Monnier. During the war Miss Fannibelle Curtis, an American kindergarten, went to the desolated parts of France with 15 trained teachers to establish centers. As a result of this work, Miles, Kogreles and Monnier were sent by the International Kindergarten Union to the Chicago Kindergarten Institute to study the methods employed in the United States. They are the guests of Bishop Charles C. Williams of the Episcopal Church.

There are more than 800 delegates present from China and Australia and more than 200 from Canada. The opening session was welcomed by Mayor James Couzens, and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra gave a concert program.

DRILLING FOR OIL IN
PEACE RIVER AREA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Further steps to ascertain the possibilities of the Peace River district of British Columbia as an oil producing area are being taken by the provincial government. Arrangements have been made with a Vancouver firm to take a drilling outfit into the section lying about 30 miles north of Hudson's Hope. The work is being undertaken upon the recommendations of Prof. John A. Dresser of Montreal and Prof. Edmund M. Spieker, who have made an exploratory survey for the provincial government.

The government's announced policy is that it is its duty to ascertain what are the resources of the great Peace

River territory. No private enterprise is being allowed to step in and secure concessions. If oil is discovered the government will then propose legislation that will be advantageous to the public. It is not the purpose to alienate large areas which, should they prove of value, will benefit private enterprise at the expense of the public. Drilling operations will be proceeded with to a depth of 200 feet. The provincial Legislature last session voted \$50,000 for this work.

SENATOR SPEAKS
FOR MIDSHIPMEN

Mr. Pomerene Attacks Policy Pursued by Naval Academy Board in Examinations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A vigorous attack on the policy with regard to midshipmen pursued by the Naval Academy Board was delivered in the United States Senate yesterday by Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, who charged the board of the Annapolis Academy with "attempting to have the Congress of the United States."

Senator Pomerene's main contention was that the policy of the board tended toward ruthlessness because of the manner in which midshipmen were made to resign for failing to pass their examinations. The boys, he said, were not given a chance to "make good," as they should be, through an opportunity to take their examinations over. Such methods, he said, tended to cause demoralization.

The Ohio Senator made his attack in connection with the resolution he has introduced calling for a congressional investigation of regulations enforced by the academy board.

Senator Pomerene said that at the examinations held in January of this year, 286 midshipmen failed, and that only two days elapsed between the end of one term and the beginning of another, so that it was impossible for the academy authorities to give them further instruction called for in the legislation. "A re-examination was held later under a statute which was passed and approved on June 5, 1920," said Senator Pomerene. "As a result of that examination, there were 110 failures."

Senator Pomerene contended that the men who failed should be turned back into the next class, but asserted that the academy board had called for their resignations instead.

"I have a suspicion," said he, "that while it is an offense for midshipmen to make one another, there is an attempt here by the academy board to have the Congress of the United States, while the Act of June 5 was intended as a shield for the proper protection of the boys, it has been used as a sword for their undoing."

PLACING IMMIGRANTS
ON FARMS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Careful distribution of immigrant farm labor is being carried out in Ontario this year, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and the good results of attention to local needs, can already be seen. The special agent appointed to deal with the needs of the western and southern part of the Province has justified his appointment by placing several hundred farm laborers where they are needed most, and where they are likely to become valuable members of the farming community.

Most of the newcomers are Scottish, with a good proportion of English and Irish. Though none are allowed into Canada unless they are experienced farm laborers, they often bring experience that is worthless when applied to the peculiar agricultural conditions of the new country. Farmers with whom they are placed almost invariably report that they are "green," but that most of them are hard workers. The wages paid to these men average from \$35 to \$40 a month with board. Special care is taken that the men do not permit themselves to become dissatisfied and trek to the cities, where there are still many thousands out of work but unwilling to accept farm labor.

Congress

and its

Committees

Individuals, business and banking institutions often need to know the appropriate committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives which they should address.

The names of members of the Sixty-Seventh Congress have been compiled in booklet form for free distribution by this Bank. We have included the high officials of the Executive branch of the Government.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK

Organized in 1898 and Nationalized in 1905

128 Broadway New York

Our Monthly Letter will be sent free to those desiring a brief review of world economic developments.

STUDENTS PROTEST
VACCINATION ORDER

Many at Northwestern University Ignore or Object to Ruling of Chicago Health Department—Pressure on Institution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Many students at Northwestern University School of Commerce, and its evening classes in commerce and journalism, are either ignoring or protesting the recent order transmitted by the university from the department of health of this city which required that all students using the down-town building be vaccinated or show certificates of successful vaccination within the last seven years.

The occasion for the order was an alleged emergency arising from the fact that two students in the dental school recently were declared by physicians to have smallpox. The authorities of the university were ordered the alternatives of closing the school for the period of the emergency or of carrying out the order. All of the 600 students in the dental school were immediately vaccinated or certified, while only 800 of the remaining 3300 students enrolled have been checked up.

A number of the 800 who submitted to vaccination by the Health Department doctor sent to the school every day last week are known to have been

opposed to vaccination, but were either frightened into submission or impressed that there was no alternative.

Student Defies Supervision

One student in the Joseph Medill School of Journalism, in an interview with Dean R. E. Hellman, refused to be put on record as to his status in vaccination, asserting that neither the school nor the Health Department had any right to make such a requirement. Dean Hellman said that the order was not in accordance with the wishes of the university, but that it was compelled to yield to the Health Department.

Dean Hellman said that the university must report to the Health Department on May 14 the results of its check on the student body, and that if the student did not go on record he would have to drop out of school. He said, however, that it would be the Health Department, not the university that compelled him to discontinue, as the student had paid his tuition and was entitled to the full course. The evening classes will end on May 28, and the student would miss his final examinations.

The students believe, however, that the matter will be allowed to drop. The Health Department has authority to exclude unvaccinated pupils from school during the period of emergency, or close the school during that period, which is usually from two weeks to 18 days. May 14 is 20 days from the date of the Health Department order, so that if no other alleged cases are found in the meantime, the supposed danger period will have expired and the Health Department cannot exclude the student.

WESTERN MEMBERS
FORM NEW UNIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The personnel of the executive committee, composed of members of Congress from Western states, has been announced, following the decision to form such an organization to cooperate in action on measures dealing with Japanese immigration and land ownership. The committee consists of one Senator and one Representative from these states, as follows:

Arizona—Senator Ashurst, Representative Hayden.
Colorado—Senator Phipps, Representative Timberlake.
Idaho—Senator Borah, Representative Smith.
Montana—Senator Walsh, Representative McCormick.
Nebraska—Senator Norris.
Nevada—Senator Pittman, Representative Arentz.
New Mexico—Senator Jones, Representative Montoya.
Oklahoma—Senator Harrell, Representative McClintic.
Oregon—Senator McNary, Representative Sinnott.
Texas—Senator King, Representative Leatherwood.
Washington—Senator Poinsett, Representative Miller.

The entire California delegation will be a committee of the whole, acting as a unit with the executive committee whenever occasion arises.

TRUMBULL PAPERS ACCEPTED

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Governor

Lake has announced the acceptance of the State of an offer of the Massachusetts Historical Society to restore to

Connecticut important official papers of Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut during the Revolutionary War. The papers have not been in this State for 126 years. They are in 38 volumes, one of which is made up wholly of letters signed by George Washington.

MARINE STRIKE TIES
UP PACIFIC SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Putting into force the United States Shipping Board's wage reduction has tied up all shipping on the Pacific coast, with the exception of the inner waterway vessels and such vessels as have maintained the present wage scale, and also those which signed crews at Atlantic ports who have agreed to return the ship to the home port and discharge the cargo before quitting. All other shipping is at a standstill at the Port of San Francisco. No crews have been shipped for outbound vessels through the United States Shipping Commissioner's office.

MISSION VISITS MT. VERNON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Members of the special mission sent to this country by Venezuela for the unveiling of the Bolivar statue in New York visited Mt. Vernon yesterday. They made the trip on the presidential yacht Mayflow as guests of Secretary Denby and State Department officers, and were accompanied by representatives of the South American embassies and legations and a number of army and navy officers.

CHICAGO TENANTS
TO PRESS ADVANTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Moderation in the demands made by tenants under the recently passed rent relief bills is counseled by B. R. Patterson, president of the Chicago Tenants Protective League, who has returned from Springfield after helping to get the bills passed.

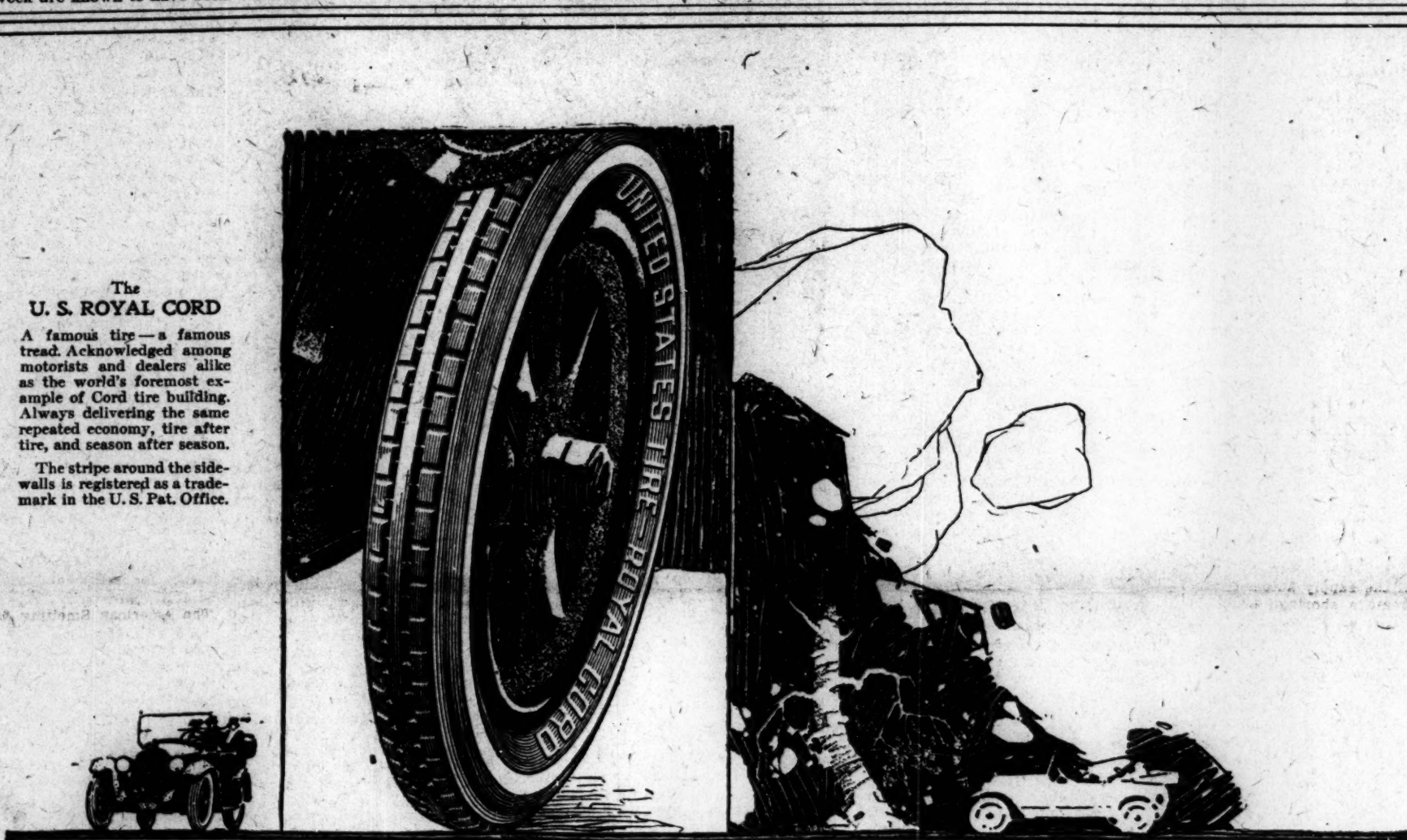
"When the Tenants League legislative committee stood behind Governor Small as he signed Senate bills 35 and 255," said Mr. Patterson, "they felt that the tenant army was safe, for a few months at least. Now that the tenants have won the first battle, they must be moderate in their victory. These laws require tenants to pay a fair rent, but the landlord is not the sole judge of the amount."

"The tenant is kept in his apartment, but he must pay his rent and treat the landlord squarely. While the laws are being tried out, tenants and landlords should seek to come to an agreement out of court, because litigation is expensive and vexatious. The rent commission bill is to be pushed and in the meantime we shall have the relief which the minor legislation assures us."

FARE INCREASE REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The State Supreme Court yesterday upheld the refusal of the Public Utility Commission to grant a fare increase from 7 to 10 cents in the Jersey Central Traction zones.

The
U. S. ROYAL CORD

A famous tire—a famous tread. Acknowledged among motorists and dealers alike as the world's foremost example of Cord tire building. Always delivering the same repeated economy, tire after tire, and season after season.

The stripe around the sidewall is registered as a trademark in the U. S. Pat. Office.

The Tire Situation Right Now

WITHIN the next 24 hours American car owners will buy around \$2,000,000 worth of tires.

People will say that here's another picture of American buying power.

Forgetting, perhaps, that the thinking power of the average citizen is the thing to be dealt with today.

Spectacular money and runaway expense don't go with him any more.

When he sets out to buy a tire he is not interested in big sales figures, but in the one individual tire he is getting here and now.

There is a movement among tire-dealers to make tire-economy a reality to the car owner.

These dealers are handling nothing but United States Tires. Gearing-up to meet the new thrift-times.

A customer comes in and asks for, let's say, a 35 x 5 Royal Cord. His size is in stock. No waiting. No being talked into a "second-choice" make or a "job-lot".

Open good faith on both sides of the deal.

And the purchaser goes away with a fresh live tire of current manufacture.

All this is economy and service.

And there isn't any other kind of economy and service.

There are thousands of dealers right now who are concentrating on United States Tires.

Thousands more are getting ready to do the same thing.

They believe in U. S. quality, in the U. S. square policies—to the full extent that they put their whole personal investment behind what U. S. stands for.

It is a pleasure to say that we believe these tire men are laying the corner-stone for a tire service far ahead of anything the motorist has ever known before.

Go where you find the U. S. Sign and see.

United States Tires
United States Rubber Company

Tire Branch, 560 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DEFLATION BRINGS
MORE PRICE DROPS

Oils, Tires, Autos, and Steels Among Those That Move With Process of Readjustment in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Readjustment in the process of deflation have centered recently in the steel, oil, tire and automobile industries with some drastic reduction in these commodities. It had been predicted that automobile prices would undergo another drop, and the latest reductions by two concerns range as high as \$1400 on one model. With tires and steel moving downward it is not difficult to anticipate even more reductions in automobiles as well as other things. A reduction of 50 per cent by one tire concern has been met by some, while others claim no reductions are planned at present.

The oil industry has evinced some indications of competition that has brought prices down. When there is competition by the distributors to buy oil, naturally the prices rise, but now there appears to be a plentiful supply of oil on hand and the consumer demand has not started, consequently there have been some radical reductions.

Curtailment in oil production is the logical result of a lack of demand and accumulated stocks, and, according to the Oil City Derrick, during April 1715 wells were completed, a decrease of 879 from March. The new production was 331,385 barrels, a decrease of 22,634 barrels from March. Completions included 401 dry holes and 143 gas wells. At the end of April there were 1776 rigs and 5275 drilling wells, or a total of 7054 wells.

The oil situation in Oklahoma and Kansas and some other middle western states reveals an interesting economic condition and shows the fundamental operation of three great factors, price, curtailment, and the law of supply and demand. First, it is claimed that since price cutting set in and the figure was getting back to pre-war levels a crisis has resulted and consequently there is an attempt to improve the situation by appealing to the authorities to stop drilling and the production of oil faster than it is consumed because of the waste involved. This appears to be legitimate curtailment to prevent waste and conserve supply, which every one is in favor of, but at the same time the lessening of the supply automatically tends to create a shortage which is invariably used as a reason for advancing the price.

An interesting way of light is shed on the situation by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which says that production was increased last year until it reached 4,382,546,699 gallons, or an excess of 626,115,674 gallons over the amount demanded.

The property of the companies is indicated by the following reports: The directors of the Standard Oil Company of California have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on its new \$25 par value capital stock. It is the first dividend to be declared on the company's new shares of smaller par value, which were divided, four for one, for those of \$100 par value. The dividend on the new stock is equivalent to \$4 a share quarterly, or \$16 a share annually on the old stock, and compares with an annual rate of \$10 regular and \$4 extra paid last year. The \$10 regular dividend rate was maintained on the old stock from the time of the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust in 1913. In 1918 an extra dividend of \$2.50 a share was made, in 1919 \$3.50 extra, and in 1920 \$4 extra.

Increase in authorized capital of Standard Oil of Indiana from \$100,000,000 to \$140,000,000, to be acted on at a special meeting June 5, is not only for the purpose of acquiring the balance of the Midwest Refining Company stock, but is also for other purposes, probably for the purchase of producing properties, mainly in the Wyoming fields.

Acquiring Midwest
The Midwest Refining Company has \$11,304,000 capital stock issued, made up of 434,081 shares \$50 par. Apparently there are 431,023 shares issued and not held by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. To acquire these shares on the reported basis of one share of Midwest for two shares of Indiana, approximately 862,046 shares of the latter stock would have to be issued.

The Indiana company's shares have a \$25 par value so that a full exchange into Midwest would mean the issuance of \$21,051,400 of Indiana stock and bring its issued capital up to \$109,089,713. On top of this Indiana has an employees' stock subscription, but the amount of stock to be issued on this plan cannot be determined until its expiration in five years. At any rate, the company, on its increased capital to \$140,000,000, will have sufficient stock to acquire large producing properties.

Other industries that have previously undergone deflation are finding the road smoother for having adapted their business more to the changed conditions. The woolen goods and leather markets, that went through a drastic readjusting, are beginning to reflect more encouraging signs, even though they may not yet be out of the woods. Those that have delayed retooling their affairs are in a state of uncertainty and in a position to suffer the more the longer they put off the real day of reckoning, unless all economic precedents fail.

SWEDISH TRADE
FAIRS COMPETE.

Central Board for the Regulation of Trade Requests Support for the One at Gothenburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALMO, Sweden—The action of the central board for regulation of trade fairs in Sweden, with the openly stated view of boycotting and requesting everybody to boycott the trade fair to be held in Malmö, has caused considerable surprise in this town. The board has issued a circular requesting all concerned to support the Gothenburg Fair and to refrain from participating in any other fair, and it is generally admitted that this action is supported by a number of influential men in industry and commerce.

There has always been a good deal of competitive rivalry between the two most important west Swedish ports, and in Malmö the position taken up by the board is looked upon as a "record of insolence" which is confidently expected to have the opposite effect of the one intended. There will in all likelihood be two large west Swedish trade fairs this year, which after all may strike most people as an unsatisfactory arrangement.

FOREIGN BUSINESS
CONCERNS IN CHINA

NEW YORK, New York—There are 6961 foreign corporations in China and a total foreign population of 245,637 persons, according to a report issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs. Japan leads by a wide margin, considerably more than half of the corporations being the property of Japanese. Russia, England and the United States have second, third and fourth place, respectively. This table gives comparative figures:

	No. of People	No. of Corps.
America	5,766	234
Austria	271	15
Belgium	180	12
Brazil	16	1
Italy	635	36
Germany	2,651	75
Norway	279	11
Russia	59,919	1,154
Sweden	530	3
England	7,953	64
Denmark	435	28
Netherlands	277	24
France	2,580	157
Hungary	7	7
Japan	159,950	4,439
Portugal	2,517	43
Spain	298	5
Non-Treaty Powers	243	56

DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced the discount rate on commercial paper from 7 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent. The rate on government securities and bankers' acceptances is unchanged at 6 per cent. The reduction of its discount rate on commercial paper from 7 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is another example of the gradual return of easier money conditions. By this change only Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis and Dallas continue at the 7 per cent rate for commercial paper; all others have a 6 per cent rate. On June 1, 1920, the New York institution advanced its commercial discount rate from 6 per cent to 7 per cent; Liberty bonds and Victory notes 5 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent; bankers' acceptances 5 per cent to 6 per cent; United States certificates 5 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent.

PURCHASING DECLINES

NEW YORK, New York—The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities by wholesalers and manufacturers shows less purchasing and heavier indebtedness, although payments show improvement over last week. Owing largely to the general feeling that prices have not yet reached a final level, there is very little future buying shown. Trade is fair in some localities, but the purchases are made with considerable care.

AIRSHIP BUILDING CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Capitalized at \$50,000,000 a corporation is in course of formation here to manufacture rigid airships of gigantic proportions. The ships will be 752 feet in length, 96 feet in diameter and with a gas capacity of 3,335,000 cubic feet. Each ship will carry 52 passengers besides crew, and will make from 80 to 100 miles an hour and have a cruising radius of 10,000 miles.

SHOE EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Total shoe exports from United States during March were 1,125,112 pairs, valued at \$3,084,921, of which \$14,365 pairs, worth \$3,086,237, went to Russia. Mexico took \$4,294 pairs valued at \$281,405, and Cuba \$4,292 pairs, valued at \$287,437.

MIAMI COPPER REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The Miami Copper Company for the year ended December 31, 1920, reports a total income after depreciation, depletion and taxes, of \$1,414,195, equal to \$1.59 a share (\$5 par) on \$3,735,570 capital stock. This compares with a deficit of \$111,883 in 1919.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received an order for six locomotives from a railroad in China and four locomotives from a railroad in Mexico. The locomotives are of a consolidated type.

DIVIDENDS

Boston Manufacturing quarterly of \$1.75 a share on preferred, payable May 15 to holders of May 10.
Canadian Pacific Railway quarterly of 2 1/2¢ on common, payable June 30 to stock of June 1.

Niles Bement Pond quarterly of 1¢ on common, payable June 29 to stock of June 1. On February 10 a dividend of 1 1/2¢ was declared and for two years previous 2¢ quarterly was paid. Regular quarterly 1 1/2¢ preferred dividend was also declared, payable May 30 to stock of May 4.

Cement Securities Company has fixed June 1 as the date of payment for the 10% stock dividend previously declared to be paid to stockholders of record May 20.

Otis Elevator, stock dividend of 50% on common.

Brookside Mills semiannual of \$5 a share, payable May 16 to stock of May 10.

Gold & Stock Telegraph quarterly of \$1.50 a share, payable July 1 to stock of June 30.

OIL GROUP PAUSES
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was a pause in the oil group on the stock exchange yesterday, although it continued to display stability.

Shell Transport & Trading was 6 and Mexican Eagle 6 1/2. In the industrial section leadership was lacking pending further developments in the latest plans to try to bring about an end of the strike of the coal miners. Hudson's Bay was 6 1/2-16. Rubber shares were heavy on unfavorable views as to the outlook for the raw article.

Notwithstanding uneasiness in the monetary situation gilt-edged investment issues were irregular. There was no interest in the foreign section owing to the observance of the day as a holiday on many of the Bourses.

Dollar descriptions were maintained and South Americans were slow and without feature.

Consols for money 4 1/2%; Grand Trunk 4 1/2%; De Beers 1 1/2%; Rand Mines 2 1/2%; bar silver 35 1/2¢ per ounce; money 4 1/2 per cent; discount rates, short 5 per cent; three months 5 1/2 per cent.

BALTIMORE AND
OHIO STATEMENT

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Gross income of the Baltimore & Ohio for the first quarter of 1921 was \$475,089 less than in the same period in 1920. Net operating income for the period, however, was \$3,285,885, compared with a deficit of \$49,022 in the first quarter of 1920. The first quarter of 1921 was \$2,318,854, compared with \$61,420 in February and \$908,810 in January.

The following shows the trend of gross earnings since the rate increases went into effect last fall and also the recovery in net in the last three months:

Net operating income compares as follows:			
	1920	1919	Inc.
Sept.	\$2,900,990	\$2,537,964	\$363,026
Oct.	2,881,282	1,531,456	1,349,826
Nov.	1,632,261	618,146	1,014,215
Dec.	1,456,680	1,140,514	296,166
	1921	1920	
Jan.	\$905,810	\$552,184	\$353,626
Feb.	61,420	1,644,066	1,705,486
March	2,318,854	142,860	2,176,794

WOOL STOCKS IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Imports of wool into Japan in 1920 amounted to approximately 75,000,000 pounds, of which it is estimated half is still in storage, according to a report from the United States Consular Agent at Yokohama. During 1919 Japan's imports of wool totaled 56,000,000 pounds, and in 1913, 21,000,000, which shows how abnormally large are the figures for 1920. In addition to wool, there are also in storage large amounts of manufactured woolen goods, and on account of the abnormal importation last year, the tremendous stocks still on hand, and the financial depression, it is estimated the importation of wool during 1921 will not be much in excess of 10 per cent of the amount for last year. The current demand for wool is 60 per cent fine and 30 per cent medium.

UNITED STATES ZINC OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The report of the United States Geological Survey on zinc production in the United States for the period running from 1917-20 shows a total of 2,117,051 short tons of domestic, 137,301 tons from foreign ore and 67,873 tons re-refined. The total from all sources in 1917 was 686,408 tons; 1918, 687,846 tons; 1919, 485,491 tons; 1920, 485,179 tons. The total value of the yearly output was \$140,027,000 in 1917; 1918, \$96,068,000; 1919, \$70,382,000; 1920, \$78,599,000. The average selling price for all grades for 1917 was 10.2 cents; for 1918, 9.1 cents; for 1919, 7.3 cents; for 1920, 8.1 cents.

ALL AMERICA CABLES REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—All America Cables, Inc., has issued its annual balance sheet as of December 31, 1920, showing a surplus of \$5,665,551.85, which is equal to \$31.56 a share on the \$22,051,200 common stock outstanding. Net revenue from operations and other income, after deducting expenses, also financial income and profits tax, was \$4,060,635.92, which is equal to \$18.33 a share.

BRITISH COTTON
TRADE IMPROVES

General Strengthening in Industry Is Reported, Although Permanent Gain Awaits Settlement of the Coal Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—Recently there has been a healthier tone about Manchester trade in yarn and cloth made from either American or Egyptian cotton. Spinners have realized a greater call for yarns whilst inquiries from abroad for cloth have been more pressing. Calcutta has entered the arrangements for a larger quantity of light goods and shirtings, Madras is more anxious about jaconets and bigger quantities of bleached cloth have been dispatched to Karachi. Bombay, too, is throwing off its boycott of Lancashire goods, being compelled, no doubt, to take a more liberal view through force of circumstances, as it is believed and known that cotton cloths are badly needed in all parts of India.

English business is also showing itself from Egypt, the Levant, South America, and the British Colonies. The prices of raw cotton are steadier. Market quotations for yarns have improved, and the offers for standard cloths are, on the whole, a little higher in value. It is felt all the same, that the restoration toward normal trade will be slow. The favorable turn of recent date has been checked by the very uncertain industrial state of the country.

There can be no confidence in the future till the coal dispute is ended. Move Toward Improvement

Whilst there has been a movement toward improvement in the cotton trade, one is not inclined to be too optimistic about it. As may be well known, the British cotton mills have to export about 80 per cent of their production in order to maintain full employment. In 1913, before the outbreak of the war, the annual export of cotton piece-goods was 7,075,558,400 yards. Since then there have been years when not half this quantity has been sent abroad, and at the most only a little more than half. This indicates how the cotton cloth stores of the world must have been depleted. But what must be pointed out is that for as our exports have been for several years now, they have been the lowest during the past six months. We are faced with a very serious decline. From October to the end of March, our exports amounted to 1,821,894,000 square yards. That was for six months.

For the previous six months (from April to September) the quantity was 2,416,792,000 yards, and for the six months before (from October, 1919, to March, 1920) 2,356,415,800 yards. These figures may be again compared to 7,075,558,400 yards for 1913.

Struck Bottom in March
It will be seen to what an extent we have got to rise while we attain the pre-war level whilst it may be observed that the change for the better during the past two weeks may do no more than regain for us the figures of the six months prior to last October. Even when we reach that standard, we shall be forwarding to foreign markets little more than half our normal pre-war supplies. For last March, exports of cotton piece goods were 231,931,800 square yards, compared to 397,138,700 square yards in March of 1920. In March, 1921, we imported 610,345 cents of raw cotton, compared to 2,540,441 in March of last year, the value in March of this year being \$2,353,362, and last year \$27,182,097.

These figures represent the decline we have experienced now for 12 months, and it may be assumed that the very bottom of it was sounded in March of this year. From this low standard there must surely be a rise, though nobody expects that it will be quick.

In respect to the home trade in cotton goods, there has been recently an outcry against excessive retail prices which have the effect of holding back a revival among the producers. Goods which have been sold by the manufacturer at 11d. a yard have risen to 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. a yard by the time they have reached the consumer. The excuse for these exorbitant charges has been laid against the high wages of work-people. But some manufacturers have gone to the length of showing that wages form a small percentage of the retailers' prices, which are keeping up the cost of living, and thus making the operatives all the more determined to prevent a lowering of the rates.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs.	Wed.	Parity
Sterling	\$2.97 1/2	\$2.97 1/4	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0801 1/2	.0794 1/2	.1330
France (Belgian)	.0800 1/2	.0794 1/2	.1320
France (Swiss)	.1775	.1770	.1920
Germany	.0491 1/2	.0489 1/2	.1920
Guineas	.3520	.3530	.4020
German marks	.0154	.0152 1/2	.2380
Argentine	.3093	.3125	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0060	.0060	.1320
Penetas	.1358	.1358	.1923
Swedish kronor	.2328	.2345	.1920
Norwegian kroner	.1840	.1828	.2680
Danish kroner	.1820	.1830	.2680

SUGAR FACTORY FOR SHANGHAI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHANGHAI, China—A sugar factory will shortly be established here by Chinese returned merchants from Formosa. The owners of the Hsing An Sugar Factory in Formosa have already raised \$500,000 for the experimental planting of sugar cane in China. If this experiment should prove successful \$1,500,000 will be needed to establish a factory.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Gross profits of the Holland-American Line for 1920 amounted to 18,885,288 florins, or \$6,610,900, as compared with gross profits in 1919 of 35,584,882 florins.

R. H. Collins, former president and general manager of the Cadillac Motor Company, who recently resigned from the General Motors Corporation, is forming under Michigan laws the Collins Motor Car Company, capitalized at \$10,000,000.

According to advices received by the Middle States Oil Company a decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the Lillie-Taylor case released to the Dominion Oil Company, a subsidiary of Middle States, and to the Caddo Central Oil Company and others about \$4,000,000 and an oil-producing lease in Louisiana.

The Norwegian Government is preparing to float an internal loan of 200,000,000 kroner. Details of the undertaking are expected shortly.

During April 1135 companies with an aggregate capitalization of \$954,700,000 were incorporated in the United States against 1262 with a combined capital of \$1,375,797,000 in March last year.

The American Locomotive Company has closed a contract with the Peking Kalgan Railway, China, for 42 locomotives, involving about \$2,600,000.

Income and excess profits taxes collected by the United States Government during March fell off more than \$139,000,000, compared with March last year.

Japan is said to have 30,500 bales of raw silk in stock. Thirteen thousand will be used for home consumption.

The Rotterdam Bank has declared a clear profit of \$476,670 and a 10 per cent dividend.

A forestry company will soon be established in Huchow, China, to improve the cultivation of trees. The company already has a capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 has been subscribed by the promoters. The remainder will be obtained by public subscriptions. As soon as the company is recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce the share subscriptions will be called in.

The Radio Corporation of America has voted to increase its no-par common stock 50 per cent to 7,500,000 shares. Vice-Presidents Young and Davis of the General Electric Company and Vice-President Clifford of the American Telephone have been elected directors.

The Chile Copper Company's output for the month of March 1921 was 6,000,000 pounds of copper, compared with 5,268,000 pounds in February and 9,256,000 pounds in March, 1920.

The Federal Government of Australia proposes to prohibit the export of wool for six months unless it is sold at a minimum of 8d. per pound.

The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced its price of lead from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cents a pound.

The German Government has suspended export duties on dyestuffs, especially aniline, alizarin, indigo, etc.

NEW YORK MARKET

GENERALLY HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York—Extreme gains of one to five points were registered in yesterday's broad and active stock market. With few exceptions the market closed substantially higher. The market was perceptibly influenced by better industrial and monetary prospects. Dealings slackened toward the close but gains were unimpaired. Investment rails improved their position, as did also some of the oils and equipments. Call money was firm at 6 1/2 per cent. Sales totaled 1,300,000 shares.

The close was active, with prices slightly below the best quotations of the day: Steel 87 1/2; Baltimore & Ohio 41 1/2; Studebaker 89 1/2; up 1%; Mexican Petroleum 149 1/2; up 1%.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—The consolidated financial statement of the Adams Express Company, as of December 31, 1920, shows a profit and loss of \$1,226,792, as compared with a deficit of \$3,442,017 July 1, 1920. President W. M. Barrett says in part: "This association is a large owner in capital stock of the American Railway Express Company and the future of that company and the financial success of its operations are, therefore, matters of vital interest to shareholders of the Adams Express Company. It is expected operations of that company (American Railway Express Company) under the new contracts since September 1, 1920, will enable it to pay a dividend upon its capital stock during the year."

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Substantial gains were made in the wheat market yesterday, closing prices being over five points above Wednesday, with May at 1.14 1/2 and July at 1.15. Corn prices also advanced, May closing at 59 1/2, July 62 1/2 and September at 64 1/2. Hog quotations were 15 to 25 points higher. May rye 1.42, July rye 1.10, September rye 98 1/2, July rye 62 1/2, May pork 16.70, July pork 17.20, May lard 9.55, July lard 9.90, September lard 10.22, May ribs 9.65, July ribs 9.95, September ribs 10.25.

SCANDINAVIAN BANK RATES CUT

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Bank of Norway has reduced its rate of discount 1/4 of 1 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent. The Bank of Sweden has also lowered its rate of discount 1/4 of 1 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent. Last week the bank reduced its rate 1/4 of 1 per cent, after having maintained it at 7 1/4 per cent since September 16, 1920.

AUSTRIA REVIVES
MAGNESITE TRADE

Important Amalgamations With New Capital Invested Effects Activity in This Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria—Prior to the war the United States of America was the principal buyer of Styrian magnesite, and it will be of interest to the customers in America to learn that there is a very distinct revival in this industry, some important amalgamations having taken place and capital from the west, as the term is, has been recently invested in some of these undertakings. The Austrian Magnesite Industry, a limited company, already in 1920 acquired the Neuberg and Oberdorf works and recently the Kranbath magnesite deposits have been secured by the same company. The Velt Magnesite Works, the largest company in this branch, has bought the Benkenberg magnesite mines in the Tyrol, and negotiations are stated to be progressing between these two companies, which practically control the industry in Austria, with a view to some sort of a cooperation or eventually amalgamation. There are other smaller concerns such as the Austrian-American Magnesite Company in Rodentheim, the Elchberg-Ane Company and some few others, but they do not at present count very much compared with the two large companies. The export during 1920 was about half of that of 1913.

EXPORTS OF MOTOR
VEHICLES IN MARCH

NEW YORK, New York—Motor vehicles exported from the United States in March totaled 2165, with an aggregate valuation of \$2,623,951, compared with 6363, with a value of \$7,819,226 in January. Of the cars exported in March, 1850 were passenger automobiles, valued at \$2,130,642, and 315 were commercial cars, with a value of \$493,309.

Principal buyers and comparisons follow:

follow:	Motor veh..	Motor veh..		
	March	Value	Jan. Value	
Mexico	516	\$425,120	773	\$788,924
Cuba	241	155,720	621	526,810
Sweden	72	94,263	268	445,929
Argentina	5	18,500	307	437,592
Japan	143	181,007	149	194,081
China	14	30,329	190	182,303
Australia	16	28,919	248	318,945
New Zealand...	39	60,070	293	419,996

March shipments have fallen off, says an official of an export company, because the riding season in Central and South American republics has about ended, and only immediate needs are being filled. On the other hand, domestic orders are keeping plants operating at about 60 per cent capacity.

AMERICAN ALLIED ASSOCIATION HOLDS

Whoever Counted on Its Breach
Misunderstood Temper of the
People of United States, De-
clares Jacob Gould Schurman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Whoever counted on a disunion between the United States and the European Allies grievously misunderstood the temper of the American people, the demands of the situation, and the statesmanship of President Harding; as they were associates in the war so they continue associates in the final peace settlement, declared Jacob Gould Schurman at a dinner in honor of Axel F. Wallenberg, Minister of Sweden to the United States, given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night by the American Scandinavian Foundation.

"The notes of Secretary Hughes must allene the nation's detractors," said Mr. Schurman. "It must now be unmistakably clear even to the most perverse intelligence that the United States is neither an empire nor a third party in the momentous dispute which culminated this week between the victors and the vanquished. We are with the Allies, united with them in spirit, aim and policy."

"Union with the Allies is the first significant note in the political situation of America today. The second is the conviction of the American people that Germany must and should make reparation for the destruction and devastation of property which she perpetrated in violation of the laws of humanity in the allied territory occupied by her military forces."

"It is not a question of the cost of the war. That vast expenditure each nation must pay for itself. It is solely a question of reparations. The Allies insist that Germany shall pay for the war damage she did as she obligated herself to do by the Treaty of Versailles. The amount of her indebtedness has now been fixed at \$132,000,000,000 marks. If Germany does not recognize her liability for this and make satisfactory arrangement for its gradual payment, France is likely to enforce the sanctions of the Treaty and occupy the Ruhr district."

"Undoubtedly the American people believe that Germany should make good the smallest injuries she inflicted on the Allies, especially on Belgium and France, to the full measure of her economic capacity—both at present and in the future. But we have no independent means of ascertaining whether the sum fixed exceeds or falls within that limit. And loyal as we are to French interests, we have doubts whether the best way to promote them is to have recourse to further occupation of German territory. The execution of that policy has been averted at least for 10 days. The one sure way of avoiding it permanently is for Germany to come to terms with the Allies."

Need of Prosperous Germany
"Thoughtful inquirers everywhere recognize that without a prosperous Germany neither Europe nor America can recover. Mid-Europe would be an economic vacuum if Germany were not restored to the large place which she filled before the war, both as a skillful producer of commodities and a liberal consumer of the products of all countries. The economic recovery of Germany is the first consideration of the reestablishment of prosperity throughout the world."

"For the restoration of prosperity to the world, for the reestablishment of economic activities in Europe, a definite settlement must be made of all outstanding war problems. The first and most fundamental of these is the fixing of the German indemnities. That done, certainty will take the place of the present uncertainty, which is suffocating trade and commerce."

"The American people are deeply persuaded that the moral law should regulate the relations between nations as it already prescribes the relations between individuals. We believe in the rule of right and reason in the world and reject the militaristic exaltation of force."

"With this ethical outlook on international affairs the American people have always been—and are today—the advocates and champions of general disarmament."

"The facts of our own situation have made a profound impression on our citizens and they are demanding that these expenditures shall be reduced."

Time Ripe for Disarmament
"Disarmament or reduction or limitation of armaments cannot be undertaken by one nation alone. The national safety must at all costs be assured. Yet with the German navy sunk and the German army disbanded with all the victors overwhelmed with debt, with the motive and cue to disarmament stronger and clearer than it has ever been before, it is incredible that some considerable reduction or limitation of armaments should not be within the reach of wise and large statesmanship."

Mr. Wallenberg described such organizations as the American Scandinavian Society, the Pilgrims, the Franco-American Society, and the Japan Society, all represented at the dinner, as assets toward removal of international misunderstandings.

"General misunderstanding is prevalent in the world," he said. "The division between nations is becoming more defined. Politics is endeavoring to dig deep trenches and to construct high walls in the boundaries of every country. Is one justified in hoping for a speedy change in this unfortunate state of affairs? Yes, providing that every effort is exerted toward the

removal of misunderstanding. Misunderstanding must be removed. Should we not succeed in doing so, it will not be possible to restore the equilibrium of the world. This equilibrium will depend not only on what will be done in order to bring about a fair distribution of political power and superiority in the world. It will depend far more on the immediate and complete reestablishment of moral and economic conditions, and it is on the reestablishment of these conditions that the welfare of the producing classes all over the world depends."

CLOTHING INQUIRY TO BE WELCOMED

Manufacturers and Employees
in New York Industry Say
They Will Seek to See That
the Investigation Is Thorough

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Report from Washington that the proposed senatorial inquiry into the clothing industry has been broadened to include all its branches, the manufacturers as well as Labor's part, was received with satisfaction here by those who have been apprehensive that the inquiry would remain restricted to the reduced output of clothing and the alleged sinister influences of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Speaking for the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers, Harry Gordon, its counsel, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday:

"We have not the slightest objection to the extension of the scope of the investigation, provided it is not permitted to become a mere fishing expedition, so that the original object of the resolution becomes lost sight of. We feel that the first question to be disposed of should be the possibility of an immediate reduction in the cost of clothing and the methods by which this can be accomplished. The second, before anything else is taken up, should be the attitude of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which has been declared by the American Federation of Labor an outlaw organization, and which now had 60,000 men out on strike in New York; whether this organization of 170,000 members is not banded to destroy the government of the United States, in conjunction with the Bolshevik propaganda."

"After this has been determined, the other questions contained in the amended resolution can be taken up. We are sure that no reasonable man can object to the settlement of all the questions involved in this investigation, provided the primary objects be kept in view from the start."

For the workers, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, said that the union would gladly cooperate with any senatorial investigation of its own organization, for the workers believed that such an inquiry would prove to be of great educational value to the people at large. But an inquiry which was aimed solely at the union, and did not attempt to uncover the facts on both sides of the case, could be regarded as little short of persecution. It was well, therefore, that the investigation plan had been broadened to cover the entire industry.

Decision Against Garment Wage Cut
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America won a victory here when Dr. William M. Leiserson, impartial chairman, who heard the cases of both manufacturers and union representatives recently, decided there was no justification for a general wage reduction in the clothing industry in this city.

Dr. Leiserson found that costs must be reduced, but that wage cuts did not promise to bring about this reduction in a proper manner. Establishment of measured production would bring the desired effect, he added, and the weekly wage here could not stand much reduction. The measured production would fix the cost per piece in line with the existing piece work rate in the market.

FEDERAL BUDGET BILL IS PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Early establishment of a bureau of the budget and a general accounting office in the executive departments of the government is expected with the passage of budget legislation in the House late yesterday after two days of debate.

President Harding is expected to attach his signature to the bill in ample time to make possible the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1 next. The bill will be sent to conference between the two houses, and is expected to emerge in much the same form as the last measure vetoed by President Wilson just before he left the White House, because of its "usurpation of executive authority."

Following a strong appeal by James W. Good, (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the special committee on the budget, to "keep the hands of the spoliators from it," the measure was passed by a vote of 244 to 69, nearly all the opponents at the last moment casting their ballots in favor of the legislation. The bill provides for the office of Director of the Budget and the Comptroller-General. Both officers are to receive \$10,000 a year.

NAVAL CONFERENCE CALL IS FORECAST

Senator Poindexter Indicates
That President Harding Will
Take Steps, but Is Opposed
to Congressional Declaration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Though President Harding is at present strongly opposed to any congressional declaration with regard to disarmament, he will undoubtedly take steps leading to negotiations with the powers when the time appears ripe to him. This assurance was given yesterday by Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, who is the acting chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee in the handling of the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Poindexter made his statement after the introduction of the appropriation minus any resolution or declaration with regard to disarmament. He served notice that it would not be good policy for Congress to do anything at present that would infringe, as it were, on the privilege of the Executive to start negotiations.

Mr. Poindexter's Statement
Mr. Poindexter issued the following statement:

"There is, of course, an overwhelming feeling in the Senate that every possible effort should be made to bring about an agreement for limitation of armament. That has been demonstrated in the vote on the naval bill in the last session."

"This feeling exists, not because it is expected that men will cease to contend and differ and fight, whether they have battleships, pistols, or bows and arrows, but because a relative and fair reduction in expensive armaments would be economical and sensible."

"The negotiations with foreign nations as to the terms of such an arrangement is vested by the Constitution in the President. He will undoubtedly take steps leading to such negotiations. What will come out of such negotiations, no one, of course, can tell, and the interests of the United States must be protected and cannot be sacrificed in any such agreement."

"I do not think that in the face of the request of the President that he be left a free hand in the exercise of his constitutional authority in this matter, Congress will seek to interfere with him or to embarrass him in any way."

Senator Borah Defiant
The statement of the Washington Senator, while holding out hope to the disarmament forces, was at the same time a service of notice that the Republican machine would be swung into action to resist any measure declared in conjunction with the passage of the naval appropriation bill. President Harding's objection and his desire to retain the initiative are put forward as the reason why the Republican leaders are preparing to reverse the position they took several weeks ago when they voted almost unanimously for the disarmament resolution.

It was made clear yesterday that the disarmament advocates were ready to brave the disapproval of President Harding, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will fight for the adoption of his resolution and for the reduction of the naval appropriation bill to a figure, if possible, below the \$400,000,000 fixed in the House measure.

He says that he believes he will have the support of 15 Republicans for his disarmament resolution and is relying on practically all the Democrats to vote with him. If these statements hold good after the Republican leadership has applied the "discipline whip" that was so effectively applied on the Colombian Treaty, it looks as if the disarmament vote will be close.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, served notice yesterday that he would seek to amend the bill so as to provide for the suspension of construction on all ships of the 1914 program not yet beyond 10 per cent construction. The Naval Board and the Naval Affairs Committee are strongly opposed to this postponement, both on the ground of naval policy and on the ground that it would be as expensive to postpone construction as it would be to go ahead with it.

NEW CITIZENS TO OFFER THEIR AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A delegation of American citizens of foreign origin or ancestry, members of the Inter-Racial Council, who cooperated with the government during the war in the war work extension and Americanization division of the Department of the Interior, and in the foreign language division of the war loan organization of the Department of the Treasury, will call upon President Harding today at the White House, to offer their services to the government to help in the solution of immigration problems. These representatives of 23 nations—Armenia, Assyria, Great Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Holland, Finland, France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, as well as one Magyar—all Americans, feel that their knowledge and understanding of the immigrant will be of service to the State Department in the problems facing it. Since they possess a knowledge both of the country of their origin and of that of their adoption, they feel that their services can be no less valuable in times of peace than in war.

The delegation will be led by Dr. Antonio Stella, as chairman.

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John C. O'Neill, Manager.

NEED OF FOREIGN TRADE IS URGED

Speakers of Cleveland Convention Discuss Possible Results If Doors Are Closed to Imports From Buyer Nations

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"The question, How are we to be paid for our exports?" Mr. Pierson said, "cannot be put off much longer if loss and further wandering in the wrong direction are to be avoided. I am not talking about past transactions, or trying to devise a means whereby debts now on the nation's books may be liquidated, but our regular everyday, present and future bread and butter is concerned. This sort of business we are all familiar with. It consists in selling our products abroad and receiving payment through the purchase of foreign products. It will be understood, of course, that this is not nearly all of the story. The main fact is that we have a foreign indebtedness to this country of about \$18,000,000,000, increasing from day to day, counting deferred interest payments and foreign trade balance."

"If we talk about export without reference to import, however, we are treating only a part of the situation. The important thing is balance. It should be easy to see that a surplus which cannot be disposed of profitably is worse than no surplus at all, and we must continue to have such surplus unless we find a market abroad for it."

"Shall we export, or shall we eschape money? The choice is squarely up to us. Shall we try to turn the clock of progress back? Other nations have tried, but never successfully."

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MISS GARDEN HONORED
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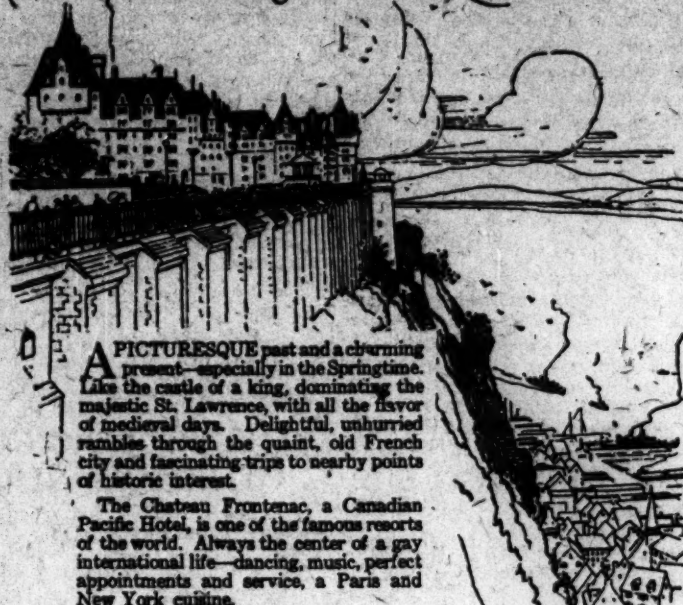
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EDUCATIONAL

THE ANTIOCH PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio—Intending to transport a number of manufacturing concerns, shops and business houses to the college, making them a part of the college equipment, in order that students may take part in the actual operation and administration of industry as regularly organized, also that the students may be financially independent while obtaining their education, President Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College is proceeding with what is called the "Antioch Plan." In outlining this plan of reorganization, Mr. Morgan says in part:

"The outstanding aims of the new Antioch are:

"1. Approximate self-support for the college student by a division of time between school and organized industry."

"2. Self-support for the college through tuitions, supplemented by the earning of industrial, commercial or professional work carried on under the direction of the college."

"3. The securing of a more rounded development through alternation of study and experience, reducing the floundering about of the young college graduate."

"4. Cultural education for the purpose of developing character, rather than for the purpose of turning out persons who are simply well informed and academically minded."

"5. Vocational courses which must include the rudiments of a cultural education, and which aim to develop the ability to be self-reliant and self-directing, and the ability to administer professional, commercial or industrial organizations."

For Economic Stability

"With occasional exceptions which many of us would recognize, men and women should meet their obligations to society and should provide a substantial economic basis for themselves and their families, by performing essentially valuable service which society will pay for because its value is generally recognized. Along with this habit of earning a living should go the maintenance of solvency through the habit of spending less than is received for such services. The educational process and environment should aim to prepare for this condition of economic stability; sometimes by education for a particular calling, but always by education to develop those underlying qualities of character and those abilities which are necessary for the maintenance of such economic stability in almost any calling."

"The development of wisdom requires both study and experience. The word 'academic,' when used as the antithesis of 'practical' in describing a person, implies that he is one who deals with theoretical rather than actual considerations. This age is a recognition of the fact that in the actual development of almost any situation, a large number of factors appear which theoretical analysis would not have foreseen. The word 'practical,' as used to describe a man who has acquired skill without theoretical knowledge, usually infers an ability to accomplish the immediate result, but inability to get the larger significance of any course of action. Judgment as to the part that will be played by unforeseen factors in situations that may arise, and as to the actual weight and significance of all factors involved, is not gained by study alone or by experience alone, but by a combination of both."

"In building our board of trustees it seemed desirable to have variety of ability represented. In view of our plans for productive work in industry, a number of men with wide industrial experience were secured. The professions are represented by lawyers, and engineers; scholarship by some of the men mentioned, and by teachers, college professors, and others; college administration by two or three men with wide experience in that field; administrative service by local men who will give time to the project. Of the list of 20 trustees, 13 are new men whose membership is due directly to their interest in carrying out the new plans."

Faculty and Students

"Faculty: For our vocational work we have made tentative arrangements, dependent on financing, etc., with four or five men who also are pioneers with records of orderly, successful accomplishment. With one exception they have not been professional educators. They are men who could not be attracted by purely academic work, but can be interested because they will be responsible for the economic and professional stability of our practical undertakings. They can demand salaries in industrial or professional life of \$5,000 to \$15,000 per year. I believe every one of them is a great teacher because of having tested capacity for imparting knowledge and outlook."

"Students: The way out for small colleges is through originality and individuality. Diversity in aim and curriculum should be accompanied by careful selection of students. It is our aim to make a widespread and careful search for students, securing applications for admission from several thousand, and from these selecting about 600 that seem most suitable."

"Self-Support: The Antioch program aims to arrive at self-support for the institution (outside of initial plant), and approximately at self-support for the student, by dividing the student's time into two-week intervals between school and financially productive work. About 40 manufacturers of Springfield, nine miles away by electric car line, have signified their willingness to use students on

this basis. Springfield is not the only near-by city that can be of service. There are 500 industries within 30 miles of Antioch College, covering a very wide range of processes and products."

"In so far as plans can be matured to that effect, it is planned to locate industries in a factory building on the campus. Some of these would be going to come, induced to locate there, on account of available floor space, labor supply, and electric power supply from a near-by central power station; while it is hoped that in time some of them may be owned and operated by the college or by organizations closely affiliated with the college. An inventory is now in process to determine what existing industries might most suitably be asked to locate there, and what small industries might be operated by students, with experienced men employed by the college in control."

Merit Industries on Campus

"Industries located on the college campus have several advantages over those at a distance. The saving in cost and time of travel is material. They should be small industries, so that experience in them will cover all of the phases of industry, including labor, shop organization, accounting, labor management, buying, selling, etc. There can be closer coordination between such near-by industry and college instruction."

"A young person who spends four years in a purely idealistic and academic environment, and then is thrown into industry, finds the sudden adjustment very difficult, and very commonly the result is that academic ideals are set aside as not being applicable to practical affairs. The opportunity to try out the idealistic standards of the college during the period when they are being formulated will furnish the necessary experience for wise adjustment."

"The assumption is sometimes made that our colleges now contain most of the young people who have caliber and quality to profit substantially by a college education, and that therefore self-support for collegiate institutions with the aim of increasing the total college attendance is unnecessary. We believe this assumption is incorrect. Our experience with employees convinces us that there are many young men and women of high quality to whom college education as at present financed is not feasible."

"Moreover, the thousands of young men who pay their way through college do so quite generally by performing mental and unskilled labor of very low productive capacity. Quite generally their productive value and income could be multiplied two or three times by association with organized industry which requires a high grade of intelligence."

CULTIVATION OF MUSICAL TASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARLINGTON, Massachusetts—An innovation in the public schools of Arlington, Massachusetts, which has been responded to with keen interest by the children, is the music memory contest conducted by Miss Grace G. Pierce of Somerville, supervisor of music in the Arlington public schools. Beginning in the fourth grade, where the approximate age is 10 years, through the eighth grade, where the pupils average 14 years, the children are learning 50 masterpieces of old and modern composers. The requirements are to know the principal theme, also the secondary theme, the name of the composer and its correct spelling. At this age the children are most receptive to the development of musical appreciation.

The benefits of the contest cannot be estimated now and they will be permanent. Children are acquiring an interest in the masterpieces of music which they will hold always. The contest gives an added interest to all the music study the child is doing in any line. It shows him that all that he does will count toward a real knowledge of music and, more than that, it shows him that music is a joy. Each day a half-hour is spent in schools, listening either to records of compositions played on the victrola or to selections played on the piano. The compositions are reviewed until the children are familiar with and easily recognize them.

The smaller children have entered wholeheartedly into the contest, devoting hours outside of school in memorizing selections on the list. That they are successful in their efforts is evidenced by the enthusiastic preparation of the winners. One meets the paper boy merrily whistling parts from the Nutcracker Suite by Tchaikovsky; and again in passing by the schools just before the opening hour while the children are at play on the green, suddenly the silence is broken by a clear child's voice singing the opening bars of the Second Movement of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony. Numerous incidents might be cited. The influence in the home is perhaps one of the greatest advantages. Let the older sister attempt to "jazz" Mendelssohn's Spring Song and the little sister, almost in tears, will appeal to the mother that such desecration be stopped.

At the Sunday services in the churches the organist and director arrange their programs with a special intent to perform some of the contest numbers. The moving picture houses have also cooperated to a great extent, in having played at each matinee and evening performance some of the selections.

The children invented all sorts of schemes to aid them in remembering the compositions. A little story about a selection has impressed it upon the child's memory. For example, the music of "Humoresque" by Dvorak, carries along with it the pathetic story

of the court jester. The first part of this beautiful piece puts into story, in little notes the jokes and comic words of the jester who must make the King laugh; but the second part is slow and solemn because it tells of the sad life of this man who must make jest though his heart is heavy; then again at the end the music brightens up to show that the jester is merry once more, forgetting his own sorrows in order to give others pleasure.

On April 21 preliminary contests were held in the Arlington schools, with the result that out of 900 school children 273 passed in perfect papers. These children were the contestants in the final contest held in the high school hall April 29. That evening will long be remembered by those privileged to attend. The details have been carefully planned by Miss Pierce.

Each child brought with him an adult who sat beside him, thus insuring an individual answer. Excitement ran high as the opening number, "The Triumphal March" from Aida, by Verdi, was rendered by the high school orchestra. Twenty compositions were given by the various musicians of the evening. The children did not need to ponder long at the opening strains of the composition, the opening strains were often the only means needed to identify the selection. The papers were handed over to the 32 judges, and 189 children passed in perfect scores after hearing the first 20 compositions. Then a few bars were played from each of the remaining 30 compositions. There were 142 children who were able to write accurately the names of the compositions, and composers, that number including several little ones in the fourth grade. The prize money amounted to \$127.

"At first it was planned to have a first prize of \$15, second \$10, third \$5 and the additional sum in one dollar prizes. Miss Pierce, however, did not like the idea of any child who had put so much time and effort into the contest sustaining a disappointment in this direction. So she put the question to the children in each school, 'What shall we do if all the children have perfect papers on the night of the contest?' The answer was always, 'Divide the prize money equally.' Thus not a child was disappointed. Each received a new ten-cent piece and a blue silk ribbon badge."

Two incidents which occurred that evening may be told. A Winchester school girl, who took part in the contest given in the Winchester schools two years before, was able to fill out a perfect paper at the Arlington contest, which showed the value of the plan. A small girl, who had evidently been eliminated from the final contest, was trying her ability to recognize the compositions. The pianist played the opening strains of a martial air; the little one quietly wrote "Polish Dance," Scharwenka.

The following are the 50 compositions of the contest:

Air for G string.....	Bach
Andante (from Fifth Symphony).....	Mendelssohn
Andante (from Peer Gynt Suite).....	Greig
Aida March.....	Verdi
Ave Maria.....	Gounod
Barcarolle (from Tales of Hoffman).....	Offenbach
Berceuse (from Jodelyn).....	Godard
Bavarian Dance.....	Wagner
Cradle Song.....	Brahms
Celeste Aida (from Aida).....	Verdi
Dance Macabre.....	Saint-Saens
From the Land of the Sky-Blue Sea.....	Cadman
Hark, Hark, the Lark.....	Schubert
Hallelujah Chorus (from the Messiah).....	Bach
Humoresque.....	Dvorak
Intermezzo (from Cavalleria Rusticana).....	Mascagni
It With All Your Hearts (from Elsie).....	Mendelssohn
Largo (from Xerxes).....	Händel
Midsummer Night's Dream Overture.....	Shubert
Martha Overture.....	Flotow
Minuet in G.....	Beethoven
Moonlight Sonata.....	Beethoven
Military March (Marche Militaire No. 1).....	Schubert
Meditation (from Thaïs).....	Messnet
Melody in F.....	Rubinstein
Misere (from Il Trovatore).....	Verdi
Minuet Antique.....	Boccherini
Narcissus.....	Nevin
Nocturne in E flat.....	Chopin
Saila Intermezzo.....	Debussy
Nutcracker Suite.....	Tchaikovsky
Pilgrims' Chorus.....	Wagner
Ride of the Valkyries.....	Wagner
O Rest in the Lord (from Elsie).....	Mendelssohn
Polish Dance.....	Scharwenka
Salut d'amour (Love's Greeting).....	Elgar
Spring Song (from Love Without Words).....	Mendelssohn
Soldiers' Chorus (from Faust).....	Gounod
Serenade.....	Schubert
Symphony in B minor, "Unfinished".....	Schubert
Sextette (from Lucia di Lammermoor).....	Donizetti
The Erlking.....	Schubert
Träumerei.....	Schumann
Thy Beaming Eyes.....	MacDowell
Trio (from Scene from Faust).....	Gounod
The Swan.....	Saint-Saens
Torador Song (from Carmen).....	Bizet
With Verdure Clad (from Creation).....	Haydn
William Tell Overture.....	Rossini
Witch's Dance.....	MacDowell

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAITSFIELD, Virginia—The school still stands as the preeminent institution in the small town and rural village. But whereas its function in years past has been that of simply providing the means of obtaining the bare necessities in the maintenance of the standards of village life, the village school of today is looked upon more and more as the public agency which must secure true local development from the civic standpoint. This, says at least one educator, is to be brought about by releasing the talents and abilities of the people, of the children and the rest of the community together in the united interest. It is felt that the stability of the nation is dependent in a large degree upon the civic character of the small town. It is further recognized by educators that the one thing essential to the continued potency of this constructive influence is for the small town to learn to live in the present—to respect itself, and that the task of awakening this respect devolves largely upon the village school.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SCHOOLS

As Conducted in Great Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The wide extension of the political franchise in England three years ago, with its consequent stimulus to the popularity of the ideal of self-government, seems to have awakened among teachers and pupils in the schools a desire for the application of some such system in education. Many elementary schools, following the example of the public schools, have adopted the prefect system, but the experiments in self-government have taken other forms as well.

The most common method of procedure so far has been the election of a committee or of a number of prefects, by the pupils of the school. The officers, being backed by the suffrage of their fellows, have an authority next to that of the headmaster, but from that of the headmaster they have to control. They are responsible for the discipline and the proper performance of all duties. In addition, they must see that a satisfactory standard of orderliness and cleanliness is maintained, and that no bullying or antisocial conduct is allowed in the playground or sports field.

It is an impressive sight to see a whole school assembly in perfect order, and march into their classrooms, under the sole control of their officers. A good example of the working of such a system is afforded by the Ellerslie Road School, Hammersmith, under the London Council. When a boy or a girl at this school is accused of an offense, the charge is investigated by a prefects' court, and if the verdict is "guilty," the offender is probably sent to the headmaster for sentence. In some schools punishments of periods of detention may be given by the prefects themselves. In an account of an interview with the headmaster of Ellerslie Road School, which recently appeared in the press, the following extracts from the prefects' report were given:

Reports of School Prefects

"Prefects wish to report that the late list is increasing rapidly. The marching in of Standard 7 is very smart this week. Any boys who are found in school before time will be punished." (Boy prefects' report.)

"We are sorry to say that the playground has been much untidier this week, and we want to see an improvement next week. There is no reason to mention anything else because all are in fairly good condition this week." (Girl prefects' report.)

From these reports the nature of the duties of prefects in elementary schools and the scope of their powers can be seen. They obviously provide a means of making the children themselves responsible for the minor matters of school routine and discipline, and relieve the teachers of much work of that kind. At the same time many educators feel that care should be taken to guard against a grave danger which has already caused the breakdown of some experiments, in that it is unwise to invest children with excessive powers over others. Such responsibilities are too great for some adults. The case of one well-known essay in self-government in this consideration has been deemed so important that an entirely different, and what is recognized by many as a superior, scheme has been put into operation. This is the experiment which has been conducted at Bootham School, Yorkshire, an account of which, written by Mr. Brian Sparkes, the originator of the scheme, appeared in a recently published book, "The New Era in Education."

A Scheme on a Loftier Level

Mr. Sparkes holds the opinion that judicial cases are too difficult and delicate for the judgment and decision of young boys and, moreover, that the consequences of unjust decisions are too serious. He has, therefore, aimed at a form of self-government in which the children are employed in estimating the value of what their fellows do right, rather than in assigning a penalty in cases where they have done wrong. This, in itself, lifts the scheme at once to a loftier level, and when it is added that the awards given do not accrue to individuals, but benefit the whole class, it will be seen that his scheme is based on a sound moral foundation.

As in other cases, the upper school-room of the Bootham School elects its own class council, which is responsible for appointing five officers to perform certain duties, and each of whom has a section of the class under his charge. The opportunity to exercise his judicial function is made by allowing them to estimate the quality of the leisure work (hobbies) of the boys in their charge. Leisure work is divided for this purpose into several sections, natural history, library, etc. Each councillor keeps an accurate record of the leisure work done by his section of the class individually, and by himself. A fortnightly report is given to the master, and then the assessing of the value of the work done is undertaken. This is important, as upon the valuation given depends the reward for the class. The letter "a" (highest) earns a book in addition to the class library. The letter "b," half a book, "c" and "d" are lower marks still. The obvious difficulty in awarding the appropriate letter arises out of the lack of connection between, say, cricket and archaeology. Examples will show how this obstacle is overcome.

One boy had used a camera at every available opportunity, but he could only show general views of the city. He had been to excursions and the council held that he had made poor use of his opportunities. At first he received "c"; this was lowered to "d"

when he failed to show any improvement. Another boy who gained "a" on each occasion had been on 18 excursions, used a camera, brought his diary up to date, kept a garden, practiced and entered for a bronze medal, and read six library books, acquiring a strong liking for the works of Charles Reade.

The general results of the experiment show that the council has no use for boys who begin a task and fail to persevere in it; for those who pretend to be naturalists but have no diary or notes as evidence of their keenness. Instances arise where the councillors give assistance, make suggestions, and lend books to their charges. The scheme promotes keenness and enthusiasm, teaches the judges to sink personal preferences and favoritism and trains judgment and the sense of responsibility.

The practice of self-government in schools has been recognized by many leading educationists as a valuable addition to the ordinary school training. Sir Robert Blair, chief education officer to the London County Council, welcomes the prefect system because it helps to develop the social sciences of boys and girls, and to fit them for their future duties as citizens. The director of education for Warwickshire finds that the system has been welcomed by head teachers and blessed by parents; it has lessened the difficulties of discipline; got rid of bad habits and improved the relationships between teachers and pupils.

SWEDISH HIGHER SCHOOLS

A previous article on Sweden's schools appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 29, 1921.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—In former days the secondary schools were almost exclusively training colleges for those who intended to enter the church and government service. The first higher school or "gymnasium" was founded in 1623 and the school code of 1649 decided the organization of the secondary schools for two centuries.

During the nineteenth century many important reforms have been introduced with a view to making the secondary schools better suited to the needs of boys intending to enter practical careers. In 1807 natural history and modern languages were introduced into the curriculum for the first time. The struggle between the champions of the old and the new systems led to a compromise in 1859, when an education act was promulgated. In pursuance of which secondary schools were divided into a classical side and a modern side.

Since that time the school organization has undergone several changes, tending to make the instruction more suited to modern requirements. The division into two sides, which at first began with the second class, then from the fourth, now takes place only at the beginning of the sixth school year. Thus Latin and Greek are excluded from the five lower classes, and the specialized education of the classical and modern sides is restricted to the last four classes. In 1869, a third, "semi-classical," side was instituted, in which Greek is abolished.

The university entrance examination was transferred in 1862 from the universities to the schools. Scholars who pass this final school examination are entitled to matriculate at the universities or equivalent educational establishments and to wear "the white cap."

Secondary education in Sweden is chiefly a state concern. Under the Education Act of 1905 the central government of the state secondary schools is in the hands of a supervisory board, ranging under the department for ecclesiastical affairs and composed of school councilors, whose duty it is to inspect the schools personally. At the head of each school there is a head master, appointed by the government.

A complete secondary school, leading up to the university entrance examination, consists of nine classes, the first class being the lowest. Classes 6 to 9 are called "rings" (rings I to IV) and make up the "gymnasium," which is divided into a modern and a classical side. The examination should normally be taken at the age of 18 or 19.

The aim of the five lower classes is to impart a uniform general education, on which the later specialized education can be based. After passing through these five classes the scholars can go on either to the "gymnasium" or to a special sixth class, parallel with the first ring of the "gymnasium" and intended for those who wish to break off their studies earlier and enter careers. The five lower classes, together with this sixth class, form the so-called "realskola." Its final examination entitles those who have passed it to admission to the postal and telegraph training courses, certain technical, agricultural and forestry schools, to appointments in the state railway service, and so on. The final examination should normally be taken at the age of 15 or 16.

Out of the 77 state secondary schools for boys 38 have both a "realskola" and a "gymnasium" and 39 are independent "realskolor" without a "gymnasium." The largest higher schools have from 600 to 700 scholars. Some of the "realskolor" are coeducational. All the state secondary schools are day schools. Among the few private higher schools under state supervision only two are boarding schools.

The state secondary schools in Sweden have a democratic and uniform organization, they are emancipated from ecclesiastical rule and open to children of all social ranks, the school fees being comparatively

low. Scholars without means may be partially exempted from the fee. The school year begins at the end of August and is divided into an autumn term (18 weeks) and a spring term (20 weeks). The winter holidays last about three weeks, the summer holidays from the beginning of June to the end of August.

The course of instruction in classes 1 to 5 of the "realskola" is the same for all the scholars and includes: religion, Swedish, German, English, history, geography, mathematics, biology, physics, chemistry, writing and drawing. In rings III and IV the classical side is divided into two branches, one for those who are taking both Latin and Greek and one for those who are not taking Greek but more hours in mathematics and English. French is taught in the three highest rings of the "gymnasium," both in the modern and in the classical side. In the two highest rings the scholars are allowed to give up one subject, or two subjects, on the time table, provided that in the IVth ring they do not take up together more than six hours a week. They have not the right, however, to give up religion or Swedish.

Outside of the regular school hours there is also instruction in singing, gymnastics and fencing.

The teachers in the state secondary schools are recommended for appointment by the supervisory board and finally nominated by the government. To obtain a post as a "lektor" (the highest rank of permanent teachers) it is requisite to have defended a thesis for the degree of Ph.D.

A link of connection between the elementary schools and the state secondary schools are the "communal intermediate schools." They are superintended by the Royal Board of Secondary Schools and have as a rule right to hold the final examination.

With regard to the higher education of women in Sweden a great deal has been done during the last 60 years. There are at present about 80 secondary schools for girls, nearly all run on private lines, but modeled on the Normal School for Girls, which was founded by the state in 1864. Most of these schools consist of three preparatory classes and eight school classes proper. The qualifying value of the final certificate given to girls who have gone through these eight classes is superior to that of the final examination of the "realskola." Some of the girls' secondary schools have in addition three or four "gymnasium" classes leading up to the university entrance examination.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASED EXPENSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The education estimates of the London County Council for 1921-22 have recently been issued. The gross total of estimated expenditure is over £15,000,000, as against £14,000,000 last year. Knowing the kind of reception which these figures will have in certain quarters, the education committees of the council point out that while the ratio which this sum bears to the expenditure of 1913-14 is as 250:100, the ratio between the figures for the wages in the same periods is 275:100, and that for operating the railways is 300:100.

It is further stated that the estimates are short of what they should have been had the last eight years been normal by the sum of £1,000,000, reckoned in pre-war values. In 1912 it was decided to take such steps as would insure that in 15 years from then the size of all classes in the elementary schools would be reduced from 60 to 40 (in the case of senior schools) and 48 (in the case of infant schools). The reconstruction of old buildings, the provision of new ones, and other expenses entailed were then estimated to amount to £5,000,000. The scheme had necessarily made very little headway during the war, and its progress is still arrested by the high cost of building. Instead of an addition to the teaching staff of 2000 (which was the estimated number to 1922), less than half this number has been actually added. This contraction in the rate of growth of the number of teachers is one aspect of the contributions made by education to the difficult financial circumstances of the past few years. Another contribution is represented by the fact that the schools are now being supplied with only 75 per cent of the school material which they received before the war. As regards expansion, the day continuation schools represent a new service, and these are expected to cost about £460,000 during the ensuing year. The committee point out that the new financial relations between local and national expenditure have largely benefited London. Before the act of 1913 the committee paid only about 50 per cent, the difference representing as much as 1s. 4d. in the pound on the rates.

Continued interest in education in the Republic of China, in spite of the political and economic disturbances, is shown by the plans formed by leading men of the southern provinces to establish at Nanking a second national university. Such a university will enable hundreds of young people, graduated from the secondary schools of these provinces, to continue their studies without traveling to Peking, where the National University is established. It is hoped that the university will open its doors next fall. A greater part of Nanking Teachers College, already established, will serve as the foundation of the university. The university will embrace a college of liberal arts and sciences and four professional schools, namely, agriculture, engineering, commerce, and education.

EDUCATION NOTES

Vocational education in Maine has grown from the making of small things to the building of houses, machines and automobiles, according to E. K. Jenkins, state director. Boys of the Dexter High School have built a new shop for the housing of their vocational work. Portland has been the first city to provide schools and classes for all and keep the schools open nights. The night schools are well attended and returns show that even the backwoodsmen are interested, some of them walking seven and eight miles to attend the classes. The state and federal government aid in financing the schools to the extent of at least two-thirds the cost of instruction. There are now 23 schools in Maine giving vocational agriculture, 87 teaching home economics and 65 taking up industrial work, besides 70 evening and Americanization schools. In October, 1921, the number of centers where the State Department carries on extension courses for industrial teachers will have to be doubled to meet the demands which teachers are making for these courses.

The Redpath Library of McGill University announced recently one of the most important additions made to the collection in recent years in the form of a complete set of the Hansard parliamentary debates, covering the proceedings in the British House of Parliament from 1803 to 1919, inclusive, and consisting of 777 volumes. This set of Hansard is the only complete one in the city of Montreal, and as far as is known in any of the universities of Canada. The books will be of great value to the students and the staff of McGill devoting particular attention to history, political economy, social questions or allied subjects, and also the public of Montreal. With this in view the books will not be placed in the stacks but will have a place in the reading rooms, where they will be accessible to the public during library hours.

Educational circles in England are somewhat perturbed owing to the situation which has arisen out of the decision of the government not to allow any further progress to be made in the provision of day continuation schools. At the very time when these schools were prohibited, circumstances were forcing upon the nation the necessity for the provision of such facilities, but of an inferior character and by another department than the Board of Education. The lack of employment which has thrown so many adults on the streets is being felt even more acutely among juveniles, and to cope with the dangers consequent upon idleness the Ministry of Labor are trying to recreate the national and recreational centers set up after the armistice in order to keep the young people out of the streets and out of mischief. Regulations have been issued by which attendance at approved courses of instruction may be made a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit, and local education authorities have been informed that, where juvenile unemployment is extensive, centers of instruction for young people may be established and half the cost may be defrayed by the government.

A tendency toward too much standardization in English secondary schools was pointed out by Mr. Guy Kendall, head master of University College School, at a recent meeting of the London Education Officers' Guild. Mr. Kendall was speaking of the introduction by the Board of Education of two examinations in place of the multiplicity of entrance tests for which pupils had had to prepare in the past. To compel all children to conform to a certain requirement in an examination which contained two compulsory subjects, English and mathematics, was to introduce the mechanical into education. Mr. Kendall asked why mathematics should be necessary for all. The average person had no more need for it than for Greek. While holding that we have very rightly abandoned the limiting of education to Latin and Greek, he nevertheless thought that there was something to be said for concentrating on a few things and hoping they would ramify. The two subjects of mathematics and science, he thought, should be those to which the pupil took most kindly, drawn from the arts and natural sciences respectively.

At the recent twenty-first annual meeting of the court of governors of the University of Birmingham it was announced that the university was free from debt. Sir Gilbert Barling, the vice-chancellor, stated that this was due to the response which had been received to the £300,000 appeal. The sum of £280,000 had already been received, and after setting aside the specially allocated sums, and liquidating the debt, they still had something left over, but not as much as they needed. A very satisfactory point was that they were getting considerable support by way of annual grants from surrounding educational bodies. From the city of Birmingham they were receiving the sum of £15,000 a year, of which £3000 was allocated for scholarship purposes.

The West Riding of Yorkshire (England) has a circulating secondary school library, containing 7057 volumes. In 1920 229 numbers used the facilities. The number of books requisitioned under Part I of the scheme—which deals with books mainly for the lower standards—being 16,558; and under Part II—which provides for the circulation of books intended for children in the higher classes—9254. The County Council has also instituted a teachers' reference library containing 1924 volumes, which loans on an average 336 books per month.

THE HOME FORUM

An Old New England Fireside

Primitive ways of doing things had not wholly ceased during my childhood; they were kept up in these old towns longer than elsewhere. We used tallow candles and oil lamps, and sat by open fireplaces. There was always a tinder-box in some safe corner or other, and fire was kindled by striking flint and steel upon the tinder. What magic it seemed to me, when I was first allowed to strike that wonderful spark, and light the kitchen fire!

The fireplace was deep, and there was a "settle" in the chimney corner, where three of us youngest girls could sit together and toast our toes on the andirons (two Continental soldiers in full uniform; marching one after the other), while we looked up the chimney into a square of blue sky, and sometimes caught a snow-flake on our foreheads; or sometimes smirched our clean aprons (high-necked and long-sleeved ones, known as "tires") against the swinging crane with its sooty pot-hooks and trammels.

The pot was set for breakfast over hot coals, on a three-legged bit of iron called a "trivet." Potatoes were roasted in the ashes, and the Thanksgiving turkey in a "tin-kitchen," the business of turning the spit being usually delegated to some of us small folk, who were only too willing to burn our faces in honor of the annual festival.

There were brick ovens in the chimney corner, where the great bakings were done; but there was also an iron article called a "Dutch oven," in which delicious bread could be baked over the coals at short notice. And there never was anything that tasted better than my mother's "fire-cake,"—a short-cake spread on a smooth piece of board, and set up with a flat-iron before the blaze, browned on one side, and then turned over to be browned on the other. (It required some sleight of hand to do that.) If I could only be allowed to blow the bellows—the very old people called them "bellows"—when the fire began to get low, I was a happy girl.

Cooking-stoves were coming into fashion, but they were clumsy affairs, and our elders thought that no cooking could be quite so nice as that which was done by an open fire. We younger ones revelled in the warm, beautiful glow that we look back to as to a remembered sunset. There is no such home-splendor now.

When supper was finished, and the tea-kettle was pushed back on the crane, and the backlog had been reduced to a heap of fiery embers, then was the time for listening to sailor yarns and legends. The wonder seems somehow to have faded out of those tales of old since the gleam of red-hot coals died away from the hearth.



"Ducks," from a wash drawing by Frank W. Benson

stone. The shutting up of the great fireplaces and the introduction of stoves marks an era; the abdication of shaggy Romance and the enthronement of elegant Commonplace—sometimes, alas! the opposite of elegant—at the New England fireside.

Have we indeed a fireside any longer in the old sense? It hardly seems as if the young people of to-day can really understand the poetry of English domestic life, reading it, as they must, by a reflected illumination from the past. What would the "Cotter's Saturday Night" have been, if Burns had written it by the opiate heat of a stove instead of at his

"Wee bit ingle blinkin' bonnie!"

New England as it used to be was so much like Scotland in many of its ways of doing and thinking, that it almost seems as if that tender poem of hearth-and-home life had been written for us too. I can see the features of my father whenever I read the familiar verse:—

"The cheerful supper done, wi' serious face
They round the ingle form a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride."

A grave, thoughtful face his was, lifted up so grandly amid that blooming semicircle of boys and girls, all gathered silently in the glow of the ruddy firelight! The great family Bible had the look upon its leathern covers of a book that had never been new, and we honored it the more for its apparent age. Its companion was the Westminster Assembly's and Shorter Catechism, out of which my father asked us questions on Sabbath afternoons, when the tea-table had been cleared. He ended the exercise with a prayer, standing up with his face turned toward the wall—"A New England Girlhood," Lucy Larcom.

A Forest Nook

A nook within the forest; overhead
The branches arch, and shape a pleasant bow;
Breaking white cloud, blue sky, and
sunshine bright.
Into pure ivory and sapphire spots,
And flecks of gold; a soft, cool, emerald tint
Colors the air, as though the delicate
leaves
Emitted self-born light. What splendored walls
And what a gorgeous roof carved by
the hand
Of glorious nature! Here the spruce
thrush in
its bristling plume, tipped with its
pale green points;
The scalloped beech leaf, and the
birch's cut
Into fine ragged edges, interlace.
While here and there, through clefts,
the laurel hangs
Its gorgeous chalice half-brimmed
with dew.
As though to hoard it for the haunting
elves,
The moonlight calls to this their
festal hall.
A thick, rich, grassy carpet clothes
the earth.
Sprinkled with autumn leaves. The
fern displays
Its fluted wreath beaded beneath with
drops
Of richest brown: the wild-rose
spreads its breast
Of delicate pink, and the overhanging
fir
Has drooped its dark, long cone.
—Alfred B. Street.

There are Many

There are many who talk on from ignorance rather than from knowledge, and who find the former an inexhaustible fund of conversation.—Hazlitt.

Ducks

From troubles of the world
I turn to ducks,
Beautiful, comical things,
Sleeping or curled
Their heads beneath white wings
By water cool.
Or finding curious things
To eat in various mucks
Beneath the pool.
Tails upmost, or waddling
Sailor-like on the shores
Of ponds, or paddling
—Left! right!—with fanlike feet
Which are for steady oars
When they (white galleys) float
Each bird a boat.
Rippling at will the sweet,
Wide waterway.
—Frederick William Harvey.

An Opera by Spontini

"I know where I am going, for my first business in entering a town, whether Florence, Hull, or Constantinople, is always to examine the communicative posters on its walls and to glance through its newspapers," Arnold Bennett confides to us in "Paris Nights." "There is a performance of Spontini's 'La Vestale' at the Teatro Verdi. Nothing, hardly, could have kept me away from that performance, which in every word of its announcement seems to me overwonderingly romantic. The name of Verdi alone... I would go to any theater named Verdi. Then Spontini! What is Spontini but a name? Was it possible that I was about to hear an actual opera by this antique mediocrity whose music Berlioz loved beyond its deserts? Had anybody ever heard an opera by Spontini?"

"The shabbiness of the 'façade' and of the box-office, and of the suits of the box-office—men who knew the full meaning of existence. A seat in the 'parterre' for two lire—say one and sevenpence halfpenny—it is making a gift of the spectacle! The men take my two lire with an indulgent gesture, exclaiming softly with their eyes and hands: 'What are two lire more or less in the vast abyss of our deficit? Throw them down!' Then I observe that my ticket is marked 'posto distinto'—prominent seat, distinguished seat. Useless to tell me that it means nothing! It means much to me: another example of Italian politeness, once exquisite and futile. Would the earl in the gate at Covent Garden, even for thirty-two lire on a Melba night, offer me a distinguished seat? ... Long stone corridors, steps up, steps down, turnings, directive cries echoing amid arches; and then I am in the auditorium, vast.

"It is as big as Covent Garden, and nearly as big as La Scala. It has six galleries, about a hundred boxes, and four varieties of seats on the ground floor. My distinguished seat is without the first quality of a seat—yieldingness. It does not acquiesce. It is as hard as seasoned wood can be, though roomy and well situated. And in a corner, lying against the high rampart of a box for ten people, I see negligently piled a great pyramid of ancient red cushions, scores and scores of them. And a little old ragged attendant comes and whispers alluringly, delicately, in my ear: 'Cuscina.' Two sous would hire it and a smile thrown in. But no, I won't have it. I am too English to have that cushion. The immense theater, faced all in white marble, with traces here and there in a box of crimson upholstery, is as dim as a church. There are hundreds of electric bulbs, but unlighted: the sole illumination comes from a row of perfectly medieval gas-burners along the first gallery. After all, economy must obtain somewhere. I count an orchestra of over seventy living players: the most numerous body in the place. ... Over the acreage of the 'parterre' are sprinkled a few

dozens of audience. There is a serried ring of faces lining the fifth gallery, to which admittance is tenpence, and another lining the sixth gallery, to which admittance is sixpence. The rest is not even paper. Yet a spruce and elegant conductor rises and the overture begins, and the orchestra proves that its instruments are real; and I hear Spontini, and for a little while enjoy his faded embroideries. And the curtain goes up on 'a public place in Rome,' upon a scale as spacious as Rome itself. Everything is genuine. There are two leading sopranos. ... No amateurishness about them! They know their business; they are accomplished and experienced artists. No hesitations, no timidities, no askings for indulgence because really I have only paid two lire! Their fine voices fill the theater with ease, and would easily fill Covent Garden to the back row of the half-crown gallery. The same with the tenor, the same with the bass. Spontini surges onward in an excellent discourse of multitudinous sound, and I wonder what it is all about. ... Then the stage brightens, and choruses begin to march on; one after another; at least a dozen; soldiers, wrestlers, populace, dancers, children. Yes, the show is complete even to ragamuffins larking about in the public place in Rome. I count a hundred people on the stage. And all the properties are complete."

Disraeli's Wooden Spoon

[To Lady Bradford]

Osborne, Aug. 13, 1875.—Bradford has told you all about the fish dinner; therefore I need not dwell on it. I put George Hamilton in the chair, the youngest member of the Ministry. They were all astonished and charmed by him: I was not astonished, but charmed. I knew my man. It was a perpetual flow of wit, and playful humor, and grace; a due mixture of the aplomb of the statesman and the impertinence of the page. You know he is authorized by me, while he is in the chair, to do anything he likes, and say anything he chooses. He is a sort of Abbot of Mireluc; 'tis a carnival, a saturnalia; the Roman slave freely criticizing his masters; and the Cabinet Ministers trembled in their shoes before the audacious sallies of this brilliant stripling and subordinate. Part of the hilarious ceremony is the investiture of an illustrious order. The decoration is a wooden spoon of rather gigantic and pantomimic size. It is strictly to be given to the Minister who has been in the least number of Ho. of Commons divisions; practically it ought to be the appanage of our stupidest member. George had the impudence to award it to me, who sat on his right hand; his lord and master, and who had helped him a little in his wonderful summary of the session. Ungrateful youth!

In bygone days, I remember this decoration being awarded to an eminent gentleman, who has filled great posts, and is now a member of the Upper House: he was so indignant that he could not smother his rage and mortification, and actually rose from his seat and left the room; but wore my decoration, suspended round my neck by a piece of cord for the whole evening, and even dared to vindicate, as well as I could, the order of Spoonery. —From George Earl Buckle's "The Life of Benjamin Disraeli."

Under the High Moon's Light

Behold, the tides are awake!
Under the high moon's light,
Broad bands of silver, they glitter and quake.
Moving out into the night.
—Robert Nichols.

The Collaborators

Probably all those who have driven the pen, in either single or double harness, are familiar with the questions went to be propounded by those interested, or anxious to appear interested, in the craft of letters. It is strange how beaten a track curiosity uses. The inquiries vary but little. One type of investigator regards the "métier" of book-maker as a kind of cross between the trades of cook and conjuror. If the recipe of the mixture, or the trick of its production, can be extracted from those possessed of the secret, the desired result can be achieved as simply as a rice pudding, and forced like a card upon the publishers. The alternative inquirer approaches the problem from the opposite pole, and poses respectfully that conundrum with which the Youth felled Father William.

"What makes you so awfully clever?" "How do you think of the things?" And again, "How can you make the words come, one after the other?" And yet another, more wounding, though put in all good feeling, "But how do you manage about the spelling? I suppose the printers do that for you?"

With Martin and me, however, the fact of our collaboration admitted of variants. I have found the fragment of a letter of mine to her that sets forth some of these. As it also in some degree expounds the type of the examiner, I transcribe it all.

"E. G. S. to V. F. M. (circa 1904).
"She was wearing white kid gloves, and was eating heavily buttered tea-cake... with her gloves buttoned and her veil down. ... She began by discussing Archdeacon Z's wife. ...

"Later in the conversation, which lasted, most enjoyably, for half an hour, 'Are you the Miss Somerville who writes the books with Miss Martin?' Now! To think I should have been talking to you all this time! And it is you that do the story and Miss Martin the words? (etc., etc., for some time). 'And which of you holds the pen?' To this branch of the examination much weight was attached, and it continued for some time. 'And do you put in everyone you meet? No? Only sometimes? And sometimes people who you never meet? Well! I declare that's like direct inspiration!'

"She was a delightful woman. She went on to ask me: 'Do you travel much? I love it! I think abroad's very pretty. Do you like abroad?'

"She also told me that she and 'me daughter' had just been to Dublin—to see the great tree y'know. By the aid of 'direct inspiration' I guessed that she meant Beerbohm of that ilk, but as she had not mentioned the theater, I think it was rather a fine effort. —"Irish Memories," E. G. Somerville and Martin Ross.

Midsummer

Around this lovely valley rise
The purple hills of Paradise.
O, softly on yon banks of haze,
Her rosy face the Summer lays:
Beamed along the azure sky,
The argosies of cloudland lie,
Whose shores, with many a shining rift,
Far off their pearl-white peaks uplift.
Through all the long midsummer-day
The meadow sides are sweet with hay.
I seek the coolest sheltered seat,
Just where the field and forest meet,
Where grow the pine-tree tall and bland,
The ancient oaks austere and grand,
And fringed roots and pebbles fret
The ripples of the rivulet.
—John T. Trowbridge.

Instant Obedience

PERHAPS no ordinary achievement seems so difficult to the human sense of things as the ability to be prompt and unhurried in meeting all the appointments common to the adjustment of one's daily affairs. Of "the little foxes, that spoil the vines," spoken of in the Old Testament, one of the most annoying is the fault of being late in keeping engagements and thus making others late also. On the other hand, there is a condition of thought which is equally erroneous, although not so easily seen for what it is, the over-anxious thought of the individual who rushes along to keep an appointment regardless of the inconvenience he may cause those about him, and, arriving at his destination, waits with an air of impatience for those who may seem dilatory but have really been detained for good reasons.

These obvious shortcomings are easier to correct, however, than are the more subtle errors culminating in the failure of the individual to be prompt in heeding the demands of Principle and so seeming to lose opportunities essential to his success. Business men are sometimes heard to say that neglect to seize an opportunity has resulted in the disintegration of their financial interests to the point of failure. The stoic, meeting with such an experience, endeavors to console himself with a man-made philosophy of some sort, which cannot bring him real consolation, for all sophistry, however pleasant, is but the language of the evil one or the one evil, a belief in a power apart from Deity. Indulgence in the belief that evil exists would subvert the whole purpose for which man is created, namely, to glorify God.

Human thought is vacillating, temporizing, made up of material desires which cloud the heavenly vision of righteous attainment. Personal ambition is one of these, and is so subtle that it often appears as good. He who strives for leadership instead of accepting the leadership of God, Principle, takes upon himself a fearful responsibility, and forfeits the blessed assurance that he is rightly directed in all his ways.

A mistaken sense of being prompt is manifested in the conspicuous haste of those individuals who make each task arduous and insist that they have no time for study and the acquirement of spiritual understanding. It may seem easier, sometimes, to accept the thoughts of others than to think for ourselves, but the pearl of understanding is of great price, and must be paid for with the deepest consecration to Truth. Those with much work before them must be alert lest error induce them to be apathetic and to neglect so great a salvation. There is no time for regret or remorse. Self-condemnation has no part in real progress, but self-examination is both wholesome and necessary, for this gives us new cognizance.

The true concept of promptness involves both spiritual discernment and obedience. The former is no mystic gift of prophetic seeing vouchsafed a few chosen ones. It is, on the contrary, a divine privilege which is accorded every earnest disciple of the truth in every age, and is a clear vision of that which was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, the eternal verity that God and His idea is all there is. Nothing can be of greater import to a man than the confidence that he has the power through understanding to see things as they are.

In the epilogue of an old English drama, the attempt is made to portray the ideal or perfect man, and one of his characteristics is beautifully set forth in the significant line: "Nothing to him falls early or too late." Jesus of Nazareth was instant in obeying the demands of Principle. When but a child in years, he discerned that he could not be hindered in going about his Father's business, even by those who came in the name of family. He expressed right activity under all circumstances, in thought, word, and deed, which resulted in instantaneous healing.

The highway from sense to Soul may not seem always easy to traverse owing to the persuasive propaganda of error, and the question is often asked: "How can one distinguish in every case between good and evil?" Christian Science answers in the words of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, "God is the fountain of light, and He illumines one's way when one is obedient." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 117.) A wonderful concept of prompt obedience to Truth has been given to the world also by her on pages 116 and 117 of the same book, "Never absent, from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—is obedience; being faithful over a few things." If in one instance obedience be lacking, you lose the scientific rule and its reward; namely, to be made ruler over many things. A progressive life is the reality of Life that unfolds its immortal Principle. The student of Christian Science must first separate the tares from the wheat; discern between the thought, motive, and act superinduced by the wrong motive or the true—the God-given intent and volition—arrest the former, and obey the latter."

Constant opportunity to deny all suggestion of evil by instantly realizing the truth concerning creation,

gives the student of Christian Science vigor of purpose and power of accomplishment which broadens the horizon of his vision and benefits not only himself but all those with whom he is associated. Steadfastly confronting the intrusion of error with moral courage, he speaks with the authority of the word of understanding, and bids the evil claim be gone into the nothingness from whence it came. He thoughtfully considers each problem which makes its appearance, knowing that the only reality is divine truth, and the solution, therefore, must be harmonious. The individual who is quick to see and fulfill the demands of Principle rejoices that procrastination and anxiety are unknown to Mind. Right manifestation is eternal and every seemingly adverse occurrence is joyously welcomed as another occasion for proving the aliveness of God.

It is evident, then, that opportunity is of divine origin and cannot be lost. That which is lost is merely a false belief concerning opportunity. Thus promptness is seen to be the spontaneous unfolding of the consciousness of good which reveals man in his right place constantly, unhurried and undisturbed.

A Sail From the Piræus

There is, of course, little to see at the Piræus, which, in the days of Pericles, was a handsome city, with large open squares and broad rectangular streets, and a harbor which served later as a model for Rhodes and Alexandria. Let no traveller linger in the hot and glaring streets, but follow our example and take a boat.

The day is superb, cloudless and glowing; the sea like a lake (well indeed may Curtius talk of the mild and humane character of the Ægean), and bluest of the blue; the sands white and glistening, the rocks rising above of a rich burnt sienna color. Our boatman put up a little sail and, folding his arms, left it to bear us along, which it did swiftly and easily. In half an hour's time we made for the water's edge and alighted. The sun was now overpoweringly hot. ... On the heights close by lay a blue and rosy cloud of wild flowers, masses of bugloss in great luxuriance. A little farther on was a lovely blue bay; before us the sea, with myriads of white sails dancing on the water; behind the Piræus with its shipping, flags of almost every nation waving in its harbors; far off Athens, with its purple citadel and environment of violet mountains. It is a solitary spot, yet how tranquil, how tender, how lovely! Here is no savageness. Nature is all smiles and grace.—M. Betham-Edwards.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Rising Tide for Disarmament

EVEN if the Congress of the United States continues to act as if there were not the slightest intention anywhere in the government to advance the cause of world disarmament, there are nevertheless signs that a situation is shaping so that a disarmament movement may become well-nigh inevitable. In the long run, Congress is pretty sure to reflect popular opinion, and there have been unusual expressions of popular sentiment in favor of this cause within the last week or two. Women's organizations, some of them rather broadly representative of the whole country, have been taking up the subject, expressing strong favor for some effort to relax the grip of militarism upon this country, and definitely undertaking to crystallize sentiment in the same direction everywhere. Public speakers of note have reiterated the arguments in a telling fashion. Churches are listening to addresses declaring that this nation should take the lead in the crusade, urging the need of inviting the world to disarm, and declaring the impossibility of preventing war by the mere process of getting ready for it. The churches themselves are organizing on this issue. The chairman of one of their world alliances, aiming at the promotion of international friendship, urges the view of Admiral Huse, to the effect that, while America ought to have a navy on each side as great as that of any other power, it is "the part of simple wisdom and good strategy to ask other nations to reduce theirs to the lowest terms." The same speaker points to what he believes to be the general agreement among military and naval leaders, as well as those of the social, religious, and educational world, that the greatest thing that could be done for the world's relief at this time would be the reduction of the terrific burden of taxation made weighty by the cost of war.

Now Congress can hardly avoid the impact of this sort of thing, and certainly Congress is feeling it. Moreover, the effect is not produced wholly from outside. There is a strong progressive element in Congress which, strengthened by this outside agitation, is exerting increasing pressure to secure some congressional concession to it. Its activities appear to have been reflected, to some extent, in the remarks of the floor leader of the House, Mr. Mondell, at the time of the passage of the naval appropriation bill. In these remarks the floor leader could almost be heard to give the House his assurance that President Harding might be expected ere long to make some definite move in the direction of disarmament if the House would only vote money for the navy as requested. Certainly Mr. Mondell's remarks explicitly recognized a "general sentiment in the country in favor of a reduction of armaments." He also conceded a general, if not a practically unanimous, sentiment in the House favorable to the consideration of the problem of reducing the burden of war by an international conference. He admitted his personal view that the burden of militarism should be reduced. And we are told by the news dispatches that these remarks of the floor leader were practically all that kept even his own party in line, in support of the naval appropriation bill, owing to the wish of some of them to bring about reduction immediately.

So the bill got by, though the House lopped off \$100,000,000 from the \$500,000,000 that it had been asked for. Now the Senate means to put the \$100,000,000 back again. The House will oppose, and thus the two bodies, as well as the small navy and big navy elements in each, promise to clash quite actively on what may be designated the disarmament issue. It is doubtful if progressive elements will be able to force any specific declaration as to disarmament in connection with legislation. The President has intimated that he does not believe it to be within the province of Congress to go so far as to make recommendations to the Executive for any such thing as the calling of a conference, and Congress will doubtless give heed to his view in this matter. Yet a disarmament resolution will probably come up for discussion. There may be strong pressure to have it passed. If so, and if Congress declines to pass it out of deference to the President's wish, there will be some implication of an obligation on the part of the President himself to take up the conference problem.

The Administration cannot indefinitely go on talking disarmament and upholding militarism. Neither can Congress, stirred by the knowledge that the country demands something definite in the direction of reducing the burden of war and military establishments, continue to allow a hesitancy about "embarrassing" the President to prevent it from acceding, in one way or another, to the country's demand. There should be no embarrassment for the President in himself undertaking to meet that popular requirement. The country does not ask the Administration to discard either the ships or the armies that are really requisite for proper national defense. But it does expect the President to make some move, before long, to bring the question of a reduction of armaments actually before the other nations, with a view to some agreement for joint action. The question will never be answered by the nations until it is asked, and the asking of it need be neither a confession of weakness on the part of the United States, nor an instigation to further display of military prowess on the part of others. It may be merely the common-sense method of opening the way for joint action by the nations in the common cause of humanity.

The Plumage Bill in Great Britain

SOME time ago, a report on the working of the Wild Birds Protection Act in Great Britain contained the specific recommendation "that it is eminently desirable that all practical measures should be taken for the suppression of the traffic in feathers of those species of wild birds which are now destroyed merely for their plumage." The Plumage Bill, which was introduced in the British House of Commons last May, was designed to put this

recommendation into effect. Every effort was made to secure the safe passage of the bill. A Plumage Bill Group was formed in London for the express purpose of enlisting all the support possible for the measure, both inside and outside the House. Representative men and women lent their aid. Liberals, Conservatives, and Labor leaders united in a desire to see it become law. Yet, when the bill came up for its second reading, the small interested group of those opposing the measure succeeded in "talking it out," and thus brought about the shelving of the whole matter for another year.

In these circumstances it is particularly welcome to learn, from a statement made recently at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. Willoughby Dewar, honorary secretary of the Plumage Bill Group, that the bill is to come before the House of Commons once again in the near future. That it is assured of a large majority of votes in its favor is even more certain today than it was a year ago, and the only thing that can prevent its passage is obstruction. Those engaged in the plumage traffic are fighting in their last ditch. With Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, and other parts of the British Commonwealth, to say nothing of the United States, closed against them, they are making tremendous efforts to prevent the closing of the United Kingdom. What is needed, therefore, is a still greater rousing of public opinion. Given a sufficiently strong public opinion in favor of any question, and obstruction such as that which showed itself in the House of Commons last May becomes impossible. The Plumage Bill interests are well aware of this, and have, for some time past, been devoting themselves to the task of hoodwinking the public as to the exact nature of their trade. The most popular means at present is the story of the "wild bird farm," the idea being, of course, to convey the impression that the feather trade is not being maintained by the "slaughter of wild birds," but by means of carefully organized farms, the establishment of which, such is the suggestion sent out, actually has the result of increasing the number of wild birds and of preserving rare species. Thus the story of the "hundreds of egret farms in Venezuela" attracted considerable notice in London, about a year ago, until it was pointed out that the British Minister at Caracas had reported, only a short time before, that "the vast majority of egret plumes exported to Europe are obtained by the slaughter of birds in the breeding season."

Of course, the maintenance of such farms, even if the story were true, would not in the least lessen the barbarity of the trade or the barbarity of the fashion which supports it, but the feather interests, like the liquor interests, are alert to the value of diverting public attention wherever possible from the main issue. Such efforts are futile, however, and the ultimate passage of the bill is assured.

"La Rais Illa Said"

ONE of the ironies of history is the way in which personal vanity has, time and again, operated in human affairs to prevent a just settlement or to precipitate a great wrong. Wherever personal vanity is given rein such results are, of course, bound to follow, and, in the case of those so placed as to influence great events, these results are often as far-reaching as they are disastrous. In this fact is to be found an explanation of much that is happening in Egypt today.

Some eighteen months ago, when Lord Milner was in Cairo, seeking, with all his characteristic statesmanship, to discover a working basis for settlement of the Egyptian question, he had the special aid of two remarkable men, namely, Said Zaghlul Pasha and Adli Yeghen Pasha. Of these two, Zaghlul showed himself a man of peculiar brilliance as a politician, Adli a man of even greater brilliance as a statesman. Zaghlul was essentially the man to move multitudes. Adli was essentially the man to draft treaties. Working together, as Lord Milner no doubt fully perceived, they would have been one of the most effective instruments for securing an Egyptian settlement it is possible to imagine. With their help, Lord Milner drew up his now famous proposals concerning the future government of Egypt, but, within a very short time of their nature being made known, late last summer, it became evident that Zaghlul Pasha was much more concerned with the question of his own popularity than with that of securing a settlement in the best interests of all concerned. From the very first, indeed, he showed himself determined to risk nothing. When the mission of which he was the head returned to Egypt, last autumn, after a sojourn in London, to lay the Milner proposals before the Egyptian people, Zaghlul carefully arranged matters so that he should not go with them. And when, as the result of this abstention on his part, the new proposals, although generally approved, did not receive the whole-hearted support that was expected, he, first of all, vacillated, and, later on, showed himself more and more disposed to take the side of popular clamor and join in the Nationalist demand for "complete independence."

Within the last week or so, Zaghlul has abandoned all pretense of cooperation, and insists that, before any negotiations are entered into regarding the final settlement, Great Britain shall concede all the "reservations" which he demands. The immediate cause of the break is apparently the decision of Adli Pasha, now Prime Minister, that he and not Zaghlul shall head the delegation which is shortly to proceed to London to discuss the whole question with the British Government. Adli, who has behind him the more sober and better balanced opinion of the country, takes up the very just position that the delegation should be appointed by the Cabinet and that he, as Prime Minister, should be at its head. Zaghlul's reply is a vigorous effort to upset the government. To a tremendous extent he has succeeded in capturing the popular imagination. He is outdoing the Nationalists in his insistent demand for "absolute independence," and already the cry, "La rais illa Said!"—"No chief but Said!"—is to be heard. That this cry is largely the sound and fury which signifies nothing, only renders Zaghlul's surrender to it the more pitiable. Said Zaghlul Pasha had a great opportunity, and he has allowed weakness and shortsightedness to prevent him from taking advantage of it. That is the Egyptian situation in a nutshell.

The Virgin Islands as an Asset

IT is much too soon, as epochs and eras are measured, and as human progress is estimated, to appraise the worth of the Virgin Islands to their new possessors, or the advantages gained by the inhabitants of the little group of West Indian hills and valleys through the formal transfer of their allegiance from a kingdom to a republic. It would be vain to assert that there was anything of sentiment in the considerations which prompted the taking over of the islands by means of the friendly treaty with Denmark. The transaction was a purely commercial and strategic one. For many years the United States had been bartering, with what seems to have been pure Yankee keenness, for possession of the islands. But the bargain which it was sought to make seems to have been almost too one-sided, for whereas the price finally paid when the trade was closed in 1917 was \$25,000,000, Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, had, in the year 1865, offered to pay but \$5,000,000. In 1867 the bid was raised to \$7,500,000, but without result. In the latter year Mr. Seward bought Alaska for \$7,200,000, and, as this transaction perhaps appeased the national land hunger for a time, the negotiations with Denmark were not renewed until 1901. This attempt failed, as did one in 1910. In the meantime, however, the United States had been adding to its possessions. It had taken over the Philippines and the Canal Zone. But land prices had not become stabilized by these transactions. It has been estimated that the price paid for Alaska was about 3 cents an acre, and that the Philippines were bought in as a job lot at about 27 cents an acre. The price of the Canal Zone property, estimated before the recent payment of a lump sum to Colombia, was almost \$36 an acre. The so-called law of supply and demand, often so futilely invoked, seems to have operated unhindered in these several transactions. Alaska was bought at a price fixed by the buyer, because it was something nobody wanted at the time of its sale at any price. The Philippines were on the remnant counter, as it were, a bulk of undesirable salvage, as many supposed in 1898, which must be reclaimed by the underwriter of a war which a chain of untoward circumstances forced upon two traditionally friendly nations.

But something more arbitrary governed in the negotiations which culminated in the transfer by Denmark of the sovereignty in the little group now known as the Virgin Islands. This was the supposed law of necessity. The war which began in 1914 emphasized in Washington the urgent need of preventing the cession of the holdings of Denmark to an unfriendly European power. The report of Mr. Lansing, then Secretary of State, transmitted to Congress by President Wilson when attention was called to the desirability of concluding the negotiations for the transfer, divested the whole transaction of sentiment and placed it on its true basis. He stated that all the reasons upon which the two prior unsuccessful treaties were based, "whether strategic, economic, or political, are in more force today than in previous years." Those were the considerations that determined the transaction, and it is as true today as it was then that, aside from the proximity of the group to Porto Rico and the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal, the islands, as an asset, are not a valuable possession.

As to the people of the islands, their allegiance, either to Denmark or to the United States, seems to be a matter which has never greatly concerned them. They were not an oppressed people. The residents have, since the year 1493, been the subjects, successively, of Spain, Great Britain, France, Holland, and Denmark. That they are Americans now perhaps does not mean much to them. For many years English has been the common language of the islanders. They have been and are American in their thought and in many of their characteristics, and long had yielded but the merest formal tribute to the distant kingdom of which their native islands formed an integral part. Their need of Americanization, at times insisted upon by zealous patriots of the main land, has never been made strikingly apparent. It will be measured out to them, no doubt, in improved methods of conducting schools, and in an innocuous and sometimes inspiring propaganda, frequently carried beyond the shores where some unkind dissenter insists there may be found a greater field for patriotic endeavor than exists in the islands of the Caribbean, or even in the antipodes. It is never to be expected, under conditions now existing, that the islands will be made to pay, in dollars, the price of their acquisition. They are not a commercial asset. But it is not an uncomfortable consideration that there are on those outposts the friendly keepers of friendly lights, and that in the brightness of their summer days, and throughout the years, there floats the flag to which a loyal, if not a zealous, people wave their hands in salutation.

Education and Luxuries

ALTHOUGH it may be true that statistics seldom constitute the last word in any argument, still there are instances where their evidence is quite overwhelming. Such an instance is to be found in the answer they afford to the question, Does the United States spend enough on education? No one, it is safe to say, could make any study of the document, issued recently by Dr. Philander P. Claxton, national Commissioner of Education, dealing with the question of education and luxuries, without being impressed by the fact that the expenditure of the United States upon education, considerable as it is, is nevertheless entirely inadequate.

Dr. Claxton deals particularly with the State of Massachusetts, because Massachusetts is admittedly in the van of education, and, as he puts it, the fact that the State pays so little for public schools, in comparison with other expenditures, serves very forcibly to indicate how little the people of the United States as a whole expend for this purpose.

The estimated expenditure for public education in Massachusetts for 1920 is \$47,123,367. During the last year for which complete statistics are available, namely 1919, the United States expended on luxuries, according to a recent statement by the Secretary of the Treasury, a sum of no less than \$22,700,000,000. Of this sum,

Massachusetts' share was about \$800,000,000. Some of the figures are peculiarly instructive. The total expenditure on chewing gum in the United States was approximately \$50,000,000. Of this, Massachusetts' share amounted to \$1,800,000, or, as Dr. Claxton points out, many thousands of dollars more than the State's appropriation to all state institutions of education in 1919, and nearly \$1,000,000 more than the State's appropriation for all purposes in nine normal schools for the year 1918. Dr. Claxton chooses chewing gum for the purpose of comparison because it is the only luxury, the expenditure on which is sufficiently low to make any comparison possible. Thus, the State's bill for cosmetics, in 1920, was \$7,000,000 more than the total of teachers' salaries in 1919, and almost exactly as much as the same estimated total salaries in 1920, after the increase in salaries had been made.

Perhaps the most striking example, however, is that afforded by the expenditure on cigars and cigarettes. This amounted to \$13,000,000 more than the total cost of education in the State in 1919, including buildings, repairs, upkeep, and other incidental expenditures, or \$1,000,000 more than the estimated total cost of education in 1920. Finally, the total luxury bill in Massachusetts for the year 1920 was \$133,000,000 more than the total cost of education for the last fifty years, and as much as the cost of education from the Declaration of Independence to the present day.

Of course there are almost countless ways in which these figures can be compared, but however viewed, they only serve to emphasize the fact that the appreciation of what education really means to a country is, even in the United States, utterly inadequate. Dr. Claxton is certainly not overstating the case when he insists that in Massachusetts, the cost of education could hardly be counted a burden even if it were doubled. Until education, in its truest sense, is seen for what it is, far and away the most important of national expenditures, adequate national support will not be forthcoming.

Editorial Notes

IT WAS a happy idea of the Empire Parliamentary Association to present to the Canadian House of Commons a replica of the Speaker's Chair in The Mother of Parliaments. It will be indeed "an abiding token of good will between both parliaments" and "an abiding symbol of the great parliamentary tradition which binds together the free nations of the British Commonwealth." It will also be a fine addition to the handsome new Parliamentary Building in Ottawa, and it is expected that the presentation will be made by the Right Hon. James W. Lowther, who has recently retired from the speakership of the House of Commons at Westminster. Just such little bonds as these have done much to weld the British Commonwealth together.

THE conclusions of a writer in The New York Times as to the effect of prohibition on what he terms "night life," in cities throughout the United States, confirm a suspicion of long standing that motion pictures constitute the only large section of legitimate American activity that has not yet gone dry. A fact observed by him, possibly astonishing, but for that reason more comforting, is that magazine publishers generally refuse to print stories which include scenes suggesting the violation of the Eighteenth Amendment. Magazine editors are quoted as saying that they do not want to publish stories involving in any way the question of prohibition, or that they are not at all keen on doing so. On the other hand, the writer referred to finds that "movie" filming of the type of scenes commonly refused by magazines has recently become flagrant. But he concludes, and multitudes will agree with him, "it is likely that even these will pass away."

THERE is a good deal being printed in the newspapers as to the need of assimilating the American immigrant, but very little about the right method of receiving him on his arrival. Investigators into the shockingly inadequate conditions at the great receiving station of Ellis Island, New York, however, are beginning to declare that the American treatment of the future citizen at the start is "criminal." It is now suggested that there should be a state inspector and a Department of Labor official on the island. What is really wanted there is an Uncle Sam himself, one who is in a sense a kind of official national host, who, having set the great detention house in order, greets his guests with a pleasant smile, a handshake and a kindly word of welcome. The idea has already been applied in England for the distinguished guests. Why cannot America do the same for all its humble but equally important visitors?

THE McGillycuddy of the Reeks suggests a range of Irish hills and a painful phase in school geography; but it is really the name of an estimable Irish gentleman whose name recently figured in the columns of the British papers. A perfect system of education would perhaps teach all about such names, and how the McGillycuddy, the O'Connor Don, and the Mackintosh have come to survive until these prosaic times. Few people, in meeting a difficulty of this kind, can overcome it with the ease of Sir Frank Lockwood, the famous British lawyer and wit. He was one of many at a West End gathering, and the guest immediately in front of him was announced as "The McGillycuddy." Then came Sir Frank's turn. "Twenty-six Lennox Gardens and Lady Lockwood," he said aloud to the astonished servitor.

ONE can imagine the roaring of a sucking dove, perhaps, but Mr. F. Balfour-Brown is quite right in thinking that few people are aware of the ostrich's roaring powers; they resemble those of the lion, however, rather than any milder animal. Livingstone could never distinguish the difference between the two. The only thing is that the bird roars by day and the lion by night, and even then, in some cases, one cannot tell which is rousing the echoes. Listening to Mr. Balfour-Brown divulging all these secrets at a London Zoological Gardens lecture, one shut one's eyes and imagined night on an African farm with a bird waking up suddenly, in a playful mood, and playing old man lion.